

ملتان، ۱۸ اپریل

INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 13-18 (55-65). Tuesday, with possible showers. LONDON: Monday, Temp. 11-16 (52-61). Tuesday, variable. Monday, clear. Temp. 13-18 (55-65). NEW YORK: Monday, clear. Temp. 14-19 (57-66).

Austria	18 S.	Senegal	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 B.F.	Sierra Leone	62.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	South Africa	20 1/2
France	16 F.	Sweden	1.50 Flor.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Greece	15 P.	Tanzania	2.50 S.Fr.
India	40 Ru.	Togo	2.50 S.Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Tunisia	2.50 S.Fr.
Japan	1.50 Yen	Uganda	15 Sh.

29,297 PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1977 Established 1887

## New Alignment Indicated Premier's Party Leads in Belgium

BRUSSELS, April 17.—With his centrist Social Christian party surging ahead in national elections, Premier Leo Tindemans of Belgium called in effect today for a government of national unity shared by the three biggest parties.

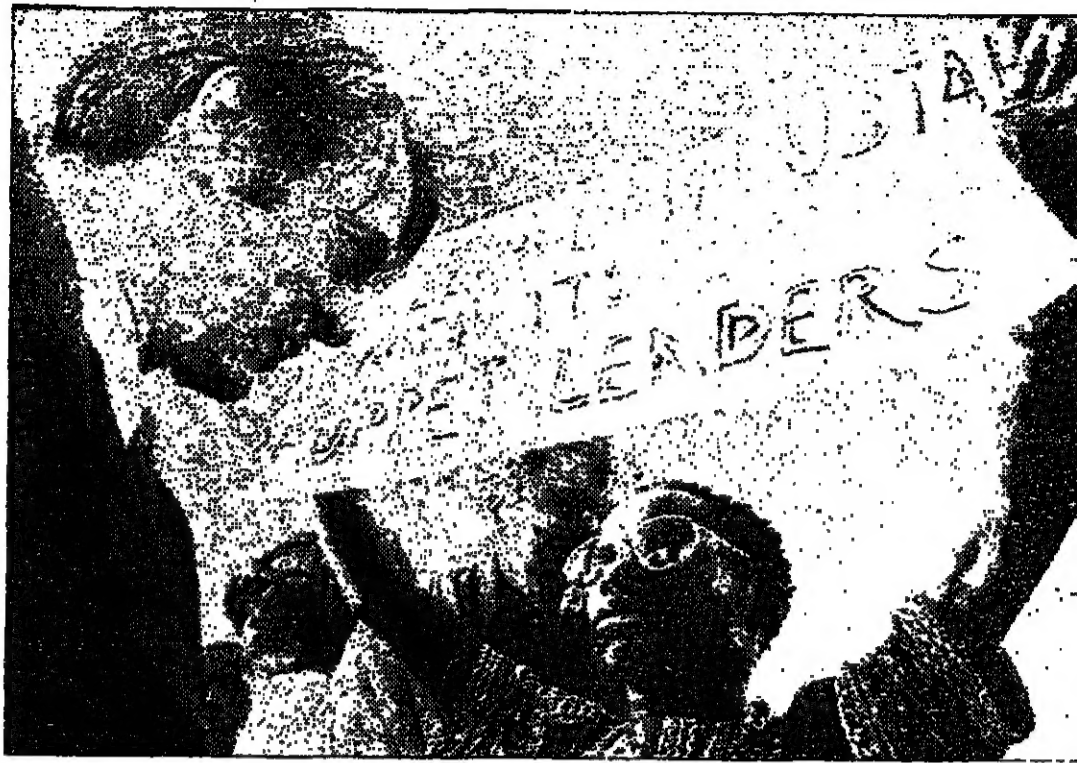
With a million—or about 15 per cent—ballots counted, the Social Christians held an average 41.80 per cent of the vote—a 9.3-per cent increase since the 1974 general elections. The increase was uniform in both Flemish and French-speaking areas, but the count in bilingual Brussels and other major cities was not included.

The Social Christians had no hope of winning a majority in the 212-seat Chamber of Representatives. Some form of coalition again was inevitable.

The present coalition partner, the Liberal party, was losing ground in Flanders, the Flemish-speaking half of the country, but picking up votes in French-speaking Wallonia. The Socialists appeared to be gaining slightly among both linguistic groups. Communists were losing heavily on the basis of early returns.

**Cities Crisis**

"In a period of great crisis, a government of national unity is recommended providing we can come up with a good program and a team committed to carrying it out," Mr. Tindemans said.



BANNER GREETING—British Foreign Secretary David Owen passes sign-carrier in township north of Salisbury, Rhodesia. The sign protests government leaders.

## On Majority Rule Owen, Smith See 'Some Progress'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 17 (UPI)—British Foreign Secretary David Owen ended his visit to Rhodesia today, having achieved what he and Prime Minister Ian Smith described as some progress in the search for majority rule.

He left early today for the Angolan capital of Luanda to explain to President Agostinho Neto the British plan for ending the Rhodesian crisis. From there Mr. Owen went to Nigeria.

The visit to Angola was an unscheduled addition to his one-week African tour, during which he met the leaders of all five so-called "front-line" states—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia—whose Presidents will meet in Luanda tomorrow.

Yesterday, Mr. Owen and Mr. Smith met for an hour and 50 minutes and both later expressed the belief that progress had been made. But they warned that the staging of a U.S.-backed constitutional conference is not yet a certainty.

**Goals Outlined**

Mr. Owen has said a conference, with the United States as cosponsor, would be aimed at drafting a constitution for Rhodesia under majority rule and organizing elections. Discussing his talks here with Mr. Smith, Mr. Owen said, "We had a detailed and more constructive discussion" than they had in South Africa on Wednesday.

Mr. Smith said, "There's still a lot of ground to be covered before this exercise gets off the ground... If it ever does start. However, I repeat, we have made some progress."

Mr. Owen cited "good grounds for thinking that we can carry this through" but said he would now have more talks with his own government and the Carter administration "and we won't be making a decision on whether to take this conference route for, I suspect, a week or so."

Mr. Owen said the "only question mark" is whether all concerned are committed to a power transfer in 1978.

Mr. Smith, while not closing the door completely on that prospect, has expressed the belief a transition could not be carried out earlier than two years after an agreement with black nationalists is made.

Britain's professed 1978 objective was expected to be the underlying issue at a national congress of the ruling Rhodesian Front party tomorrow.

The congress is being held "to review party principles after 12 Rhodesian Front parliamentary backbenchers withdrew their support for the government over an amendment easing institutionalized racial discrimination."

Political sources said Mr. Smith (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Each-Road Traffic Snarled Proponents of Concorde Stage 'Fire-In' at Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, April 17.—A Concorde protest, up to snuff traffic around the airport, attracted only one of about 100 supporters, although its backers still said the demonstration a success.

Users said last week that about 4,000 cars would drive a pace around access roads to the airport to protest against the British-French jetliner here. But they turned out today at only 500 cars.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs the airport, said the police must keep traffic moving by keeping the stream of protest cars and persons arriving at the airport delayed by only a few minutes.

As reported by delays in traffic due to the protest, which went ahead in defiance of a court order.

Port Authority spokesman said the protest caused far less delay than a similar protest in 1975, when it shut down the airport for four times as many hours.

Protest leader, Joseph J. F. said at a press conference, "I thought it was a success. A huge success. It's the success of the day," he said, "and who heads a group of 100 people."

Mr. F. said the lower-level protest was partly the court order banning the protest because it had been rejected by some other court groups.

Concentration was intended to focus the fears of local residents about noise and pollution but he said, "I can't hamper the court order during the demonstration."

He said people objected to the Concorde because they can't hear it and they feel it vibrates and air pollution.

Involved in the protest was the Port Authority's ban against use of Kennedy Airport. It put off on last week for the third ending evaluation of tests for operations at Washington Dulles Airport and in U.S. Service Threatened

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Transportation Secretary Adams said Friday that, unlikely event of a break in bilateral negotiations between the United States and over a new transatlantic

## Resists Pressure to Quit Bhutto Offers Some Concessions

LAHORE, Pakistan, April 17.—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today offered some political and religious concessions to his opponents in an effort to calm the anti-government turmoil that has shaken this nation for the last five weeks.

But the beleaguered Pakistani leader again rejected opposition demands that he resign, dissolve the Pakistani National Assembly and order new national elections.

Observers said they felt the concessions alone would not be enough to quell the crisis.

The opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) touched off the political unrest with charges that national elections held March 7 were rigged by Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party. Those charges led to rioting and clashes that left more than 100 dead.

**Pistol Volleys**

As the Prime Minister spoke at a news conference in the governor's mansion, thousands of anti-Bhutto demonstrators, many firing pistol volleys, staged a protest march less than 400 yards away. They demanded restoration of human rights and release of all political prisoners.

"I will accept demands only within the framework of the Constitution," Mr. Bhutto said. This meant a rejection of the PNA demands that he resign and throw out the National Assembly election results.

Observers here felt Mr. Bhutto, a self-proclaimed Socialist, "turned right" in conceding to opposition demands for tougher enforcement of Islamic laws.

The observers said, however, that the "Islamization" might still not satisfy the PNA, which has been able to bring out thousands of supporters in protests throughout the country and might want to test its political strength further.

**Islamic Codes**

Mr. Bhutto announced steps to heighten enforcement of Islamic codes, including prohibitions on gambling and the use of alcohol. He said a council of Islamic religious leaders would be formed to draft a code of moral conduct for Muslims and a commission would be named to fight corruption in high places.

The Prime Minister said that if the PNA leadership agrees to negotiate a settlement to the current crisis, and demonstrators leave the streets, he would order new elections for the four provincial legislatures of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier.

The PNA boycotted the provincial elections March 10 after making the allegations of rigging in the national balloting.

"If the PNA gets a majority of the seats in all the four provincial legislatures, I will even be prepared to get the newly elected National Assembly dissolved and order fresh elections," Mr. Bhutto said.

A PNA spokesman said the opposition coalition would have no immediate comment on Mr. Bhutto's offer but may do so tomorrow after examining the proposals in detail.

Mr. Bhutto aggravated the situation last night by expelling from the PPP the National Assembly member from Punjab, Sardar Khan. Mr. Khan and six other PPP members of the Assembly, had told Mr. Bhutto they would quit unless new national elections were held.

The Punjab has often been called "the bastion of power" in Pakistan because it is the richest and most densely populated province.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## On Second Anniversary of Red Victory Cambodian Chief Vows More Toil, Discipline

BANGKOK, April 18.—Cambodian head of state Khieu Samphan has marked today's second anniversary of the Communist victory by pledging his people to more toil.

Mr. Samphan, in a speech before 10,000 in Phnom Penh Friday, indicated that his government had not changed its priorities. The speech was reported by Phnom Penh radio.

Self-reliance, discipline and hard work remained the goals of his government, Mr. Samphan said.

Mr. Samphan also announced what seemed to be a higher goal for the Cambodians now served a desert three times a month, he said.

He said the people needed "substantial nourishment to give strength and resistance to them as well as to those who will follow in future."

He said the daily rice ration would be between two and three cans a day, depending on a person's "category," compared with a standard ration—as reported by refugees—of one can a day during the last year. The can contains about eight fluid ounces.

Mr. Samphan said political resistance remained total self-reliance and agricultural development. He listed goals such as the elimination of illiteracy.

Mr. Samphan, in his government's first top-level announcement for several months, said all achievements since the Communist victory had been accomplished without the use of machines.

**Fertilizer Production**

He also stressed that Cambodians were making fertilizer from leaves and human and animal excrement.

Rubber production had doubled and Cambodia was considering exporting it, he said, but gave no figures.

Last year's rice harvest had met local needs and the current harvest was even better, he said.

Authorities were eliminating malaria, typhoid fever and other epidemic illnesses and medicine was being made in every commune, he said.

The government has prepared a plan, Mr. Samphan said, to house all workers and peasants "correctly," although he did not say whether it would mean new building or reoccupation of the



Khieu Samphan

## Rabin to Leave Power Friday; Wife Fined

TEL AVIV, April 17 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin today set a date for leaving power to his wife, who was fined \$20,000 for a foreign-currency offense.

An official communiqué said that Mr. Rabin continued to Cabinet colleagues in Jerusalem that he was taking a leave of absence starting Friday—the day after Israel's 25th-anniversary celebrations.

He named Defense Minister Shimon Peres as acting premier in his place.

Mr. Leah Rabin had pleaded guilty in a Tel Aviv court to holding illegal savings and checking accounts in a Washington bank where her husband was ambassador. She was fined by Judge Dov Levin.

Pale and drawn behind her large sunglasses, Mrs. Rabin listened without emotion as the Tel Aviv district attorney, Mrs. Victoria Ostrowsky, charged her with illegally holding more than \$21,000 in the U.S. bank after March, 1973, when Mr. Rabin returned from Washington.

"The incident has caused considerable public damage, since the accused is the wife of the Prime Minister, who is in charge of the government's economic policy," the district attorney said.

Mrs. Ostrowsky added: "A person in this position should have served as an example to the public."

Judge Levin offered Mrs. Rabin the alternative of serving a year in prison but her lawyer said she would pay the fine.

Mr. Rabin, who was himself fined 15,000 Israeli pounds (\$1,700) last week for his part in the violation of currency laws, went to the court with his wife but did not enter the building.

He had already announced that he would withdraw from the national leadership as a result of the case. Under Israeli law, a premier or cabinet minister cannot resign from a caretaker government such as Mr. Rabin has headed since the National Religious party withdrew from the coalition regime more than a month ago.

But Mr. Rabin took advantage of an opinion by the Israeli attorney general that he could take a leave of absence from office. Aides said he nevertheless remains formally responsible for the conduct of the government and will be kept informed of important developments while on leave at his Tel Aviv residence.

Shimon Alexandroni, defending Mrs. Rabin today, said she admitted the charges. But he pleaded for a light sentence on the grounds that the couple had already suffered considerably.

Judge Levin said that, in violation of existing law, Mrs. Rabin had maintained the accounts long after returning to Israel and had made a series of transactions. He could not accept the defendant's plea that she was unaware of the gravity of the violations, the judge said.

## IMF Clears \$530-Million Loan To Italy Under a New Policy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—The leading industrialized nations approved here yesterday a \$530-million loan to Italy under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. A loan of \$500 million is due to be approved tomorrow at a Luxembourg meeting of finance ministers of the nine nations in the European Economic Community.

The loans earned favorable consideration only after Italy accepted IMF economists' stringent conditions aimed at eliminating the nation's current-account deficit in a year and sharply reducing the level of annual price increases.

The loans represent a change in official attitudes about how best to manage the growing debts of the oil-importing states. Until now, the so-called "recycling" of the cash surpluses amassed by the oil exporters has been left to the world's leading commercial banks.

They took the deposits made by the oil states and used this cash to make loans to the oil importers, allowing them to meet their international payments deficits without having to cut drastically their standards of living.

**Hundreds of Billions Owed**

The external debts of the oil importers now total hundreds of billions of dollars. The commercial banks are thought to be owed more than \$100 billion. And the end still is not in sight.

More than three years after the initial crisis touched off by the fourfold increase in oil prices, neither the industrialized nations nor the less developed countries have succeeded in establishing financial equilibrium. For the developing states, which had problems before the oil crisis, the situation has become precarious.

The commercial banks, meanwhile, are in a dilemma. They dare not cease making new loans

lest the credit cut send the borrowing states into bankruptcy. Yet, prudent banking practice demands that they reduce their exposure to such a financial risk.

Italy has been a prime problem. With its external debt exceeding \$20 billion and no signs of a letup, it was finally refused new loans by banks. After borrowing all it could from its allies, Italy has now acquiesced to the tough conditions demanded by the International Monetary Fund in order to borrow \$530 million more. Confident that Italy's austerity program will restore its finances, the EEC has agreed to borrow an additional \$500 million from the public market for lending to Italy.

The IMF funds will be dispersed in three steps at the end of this year, in the middle of next year and at the end of 1978, provided that Italy meets the IMF's conditions on handling its public-sector deficit, growth in the money supply and rise in prices. For example, inflation, which was at an annual rate of 22 per cent in January, must be reduced to at least 16 per cent at this year's end and to 13 per cent by March of next year.

Commercial banks in extending loans, cannot attach such conditions. Only an international body such as the IMF has the clout to do it. But a problem for the IMF is that it does not have the cash resources to back up its own austerity package.

Officials estimate that the IMF has available for lending, \$3 billion in U.S. dollars and the equivalent of \$1 billion in other usable currencies. The IMF is, in fact, putting up only \$87 million of its own funds in the loan to Italy. The rest is coming in contributions from the Group of Ten, the wealthiest industrialized states, and from Switzerland.

These contributions are: \$11.7 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



A Focus  
on  
W. Germany

Today begins the first part of a three-part supplement on West Germany. The report will examine the political, economic, industrial and social situation in the Federal Republic.



## Held in April 1 Raid

## Sweden Expels 4 Foreigners Suspected in Abduction Plot

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP).—Sweden yesterday expelled four suspected terrorists, including a convicted Mexican guerrilla, his Chilean wife, another Mexican and an Englishman.

The three Latin Americans were put on a flight to Montreal for further transport to Cuba, from where they had come to Sweden. The Englishman was expelled to Britain, at his own request, a government spokesman said.

All four suspects were caught in a police raid April 1 on a gang that according to police evidence had plotted to kidnap a former Swedish cabinet minister. A West German terrorist leader, Norbert Kroeger, who headed the gang, and a companion were expelled to West Germany on April 4.

In a communique following a special Cabinet meeting last night, the government stated that it expelled Armando Gonzalez-Carillo and his wife, Maria Fuentetaja, Tomas Obosono Martinez and Alan Hunter because "there is reasonable

grounds to assume they belonged to a group prepared to use violence, threats and coercion for political ends in Sweden."

The Cuban government, which had provided asylum for the three Latin Americans before they came to Sweden, agreed to take them back and the Swedish government "found that there was no risk they would be subjected to political persecution there," the government spokesman said. Swedish law forbids expulsion to countries where detainees risk the death penalty, torture or persecution.

The government delayed its decision almost to Monday deadline, when, according to law the four foreigners would have had to be either expelled, jailed or freed. The reason given was "practical difficulties with the technical transport arrangements."

Immigration Minister Ola Ullsten, after the Cabinet meeting presided over by Premier Thorbjorn Fälldin, said there was "clear evidence" that the four had been involved in the plot to kidnap former Immigration Minister Anna Greta Leijon. She had expelled the West German terrorists who carried out an attack on the Bonn Embassy here in 1974.

A total of 18 persons, most of them Swedes, have been held since the April 1 crackdown. But so far only one has been put in jail while one woman was released. Some of the Swedes also were suspected of conspiracy to murder the chief prosecutor in terrorist cases.

Both Gonzalez-Carillo and his wife had applied for political asylum in Sweden after their arrival here from Cuba in late 1975.

Gonzalez-Carillo, a 26-year-old teacher, has been a radical leftist activist in his home country and was sentenced to a lengthy prison term for membership in an outlawed guerrilla organization. He was freed from jail in an exchange following the kidnapping of a U.S. consul general in Mexico in 1973, according to police and Latin American reports.

He came to Sweden on a false passport after a conflict with Cuban authorities, the police reported. He was under arrest for a month here until his identity was established and was nearly expelled but the immigration authorities decided to let him stay.

Since December he and his wife have lived under assumed names and on social welfare in the villa raided by the police April 1.

Osuna Martinez also is sought by Mexican authorities for being involved in a plane hijacking. He was granted humanitarian asylum in Sweden.

Mr. Hunter, a 24-year-old English student, has been residing in Sweden for several years working for a private organization called the Stockholm Refugee Council, set up in 1971.

Hunter Questioned LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Mr. Hunter was interrogated for an hour by airport immigration officers when he arrived here from Stockholm last night.

Mr. Hunter, who looked pale and drawn, told reporters that "the authorities in Sweden said that I was being deported for some sort of terrorist activity. I am not prepared to say anything about that at this stage."



At European Socialist Conference in Amsterdam are (from left) Yigal Allon (Israel), James Callaghan (Britain), Joop den Uyl (Netherlands), Willy Brandt (W. Germany).

## At Socialist Conference

## Callaghan Warns Russia on African Role

AMSTERDAM, April 17 (UPI).—British Prime Minister James Callaghan warned today that foreign interference in Africa could touch off racial warfare and that continued Soviet-bloc involvement there would affect East-West relations.

He said there could be no "compartmentalized détente"—that East-West efforts toward détente in Europe meant "restraint and prudence in policies and practices . . . in other continents."

Mr. Callaghan spoke during an international conference of social democratic government and party leaders. Its chairman, Willy Brandt, said its top priority is on safeguarding human rights and strengthening détente.

"I believe that Western public and governmental reaction to Soviet actions in Angola went deeper than the Soviet Union expected," Mr. Callaghan said.

"We must continue to emphasize to the Russians and other East Europeans what is often called the indivisibility of détente. This is applicable today, particularly in the affairs of Africa," he said.

"It is our view that there is still time and opportunity for Africa herself to evolve peaceful solutions to many outstanding problems. But those solutions should come from within Africa," he said.

"It will be tragic if the people

of Africa have a new foreign orthodox thrust upon them, having so recently thrown off the old imperialism," Mr. Callaghan said.

"And if such involvement continues, then it will have its effects on other East-West interests."

"My message is simple and direct. There is no such thing as 'compartmentalized détente.' Security and cooperation in Europe requires restraint and prudence in policies and practices outside Europe—in other continents," he said.

"In saying this I am not denying the Soviet Union her legitimate rights as a superpower. But superpower status brings with it superpower responsibility, to know when to stay out," he said.

## Spanish Rightists Win First Round Of Censure Effort

MADRID, April 17 (UPI).—The Popular Alliance, Spain's most powerful rightist party, said today that it has collected enough signatures by deputies to summon the Cortes (parliament) into a special session, at which the rightists will seek to censure Premier Adolfo Suarez for having lifted the 35-year-old ban on the Communist party.

But despite this development and the opposition of key army generals to the Communist party's legalization, the air of political crisis over the government move seems to be abating.

The announcement Friday that Spain's first free elections in 41 years will definitely be held June 15 was seen as proof that the rightist assault on the government's democratization policies has been turned back.

The press came to Mr. Suarez's aid yesterday. In a joint editorial, six of Madrid's eight daily newspapers and more than 30 provincial papers denounced ultra-conservatives for having seized on the Communist issue to try to block Spain's move toward democracy. They also told the army to keep out of politics.

"In a premeditated way, they (the rightists) tried to provoke the army into action and to endanger the nation," the editorial said. The army did not respond to the provocation, it added, but by publicly censuring the government for the move, army leaders went beyond the limits imposed on the armed forces by the Constitution.

Some French military "instructions" remain in Zaire in connection with bilateral military accords sealed long before the invasion. French officials said.

## Kenya Floods Kill 10; 30,000 Are Homeless

NAIROBI, April 17 (AP).—Floods fed by two weeks of torrential rains have killed at least 10 persons in the last week and left 30,000 homeless, Kenyan officials reported yesterday.

The Kenyan Navy rescued more than 150 families marooned on farms north of Malindi on the Indian Ocean coast, 250 miles southeast of Nairobi, they said. The dead included six orphans drowned near a children's home when they tried to ford a flooded river.

Mr. Brandt, the former West German chancellor, said delegates to the two-day conference called for the hastening of self-determination in Africa.

He said at a press conference at the conclusion of the meeting that delegates had agreed that "in the future they will work intensively for the universal realization of individual, social and ethical human rights."

"Abuses of human rights, wherever in the world they occur, should be met by adequate action," he said.

Mr. Brandt said the delegates had agreed that "there is no realistic alternative to the policy of détente. It is the only way to prevent a catastrophe. It is the only possibility to settle a more secure peace."

Mr. Brandt said conference members did not see any contradiction between calls for human rights and efforts toward détente. The delegates also urged a quick end to the arms race in order to safeguard détente.

"A second SALT agreement would be of great importance. . . This is also important because—given a nuclear balance—a regional balance of conventional forces seems indispensable," he said.

He said the conference delegates felt the growing gap between the industrialized countries—the North and the developing countries—the South—and the difficult problems of world economy were of concern for all industrialized states, not only those of the West.

"In the long run it will not be possible that the Communist states deny their responsibility in this field," he said the delegates had agreed.

"The fight against poverty should be a sector of cooperation between West and East and of efforts for common solutions," he said, saying that was the consensus of conference members.

## March in Dublin Backs IRA Fast

DUBLIN, April 17 (AP).—More than 2,000 persons marched through Dublin yesterday in support of 18 jailed Irish Republican Army members who are on a hunger strike. Police reported that the demonstration was peaceful and there were no arrests.

Organizers had predicted that 10,000 persons would turn out. At the border with Northern Ireland, Irish troops turned back about 30 buses of IRA supporters who had planned to attend the Dublin march.

Twenty IRA men began a hunger strike at Portlaoise Prison 40 days ago demanding "decent and humane" treatment. They later were moved to a military hospital. On Friday, the government announced that two had abandoned the strike.

## Solar Eclipse Today

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—The moon's move between the earth and the sun tomorrow, producing an eclipse that will be visible from a narrow path across the eastern part of the South Atlantic Ocean, across southern Africa and the western part of the Indian Ocean.

## Cunhal Turns His Back on Stalinism

## Lisbon Reds Adopt Moderate Line

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, April 17 (NYT).—Even Portugal's stalwart Communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, whose party has been called "Europe's last Stalinist" party because of its unwavering loyalty to Moscow, is now seeking a new, more flexible image.

The "new" Cunhal rejects the Stalinist label, favors reconciliation with the other, more independent, Western European Communist parties and preaches a relatively moderate line on internal Portuguese politics.

In an interview at the Communist party's headquarters, Mr. Cunhal showed none of the disdain for parliamentary democracy, the ambition for power or ideological isolation that had characterized some of his earlier statements to the Western press. One of the reasons for Mr. Cunhal's new look is clearly the recent victory in municipal elections of the Socialist-Communist alliance in France, Portugal's Socialist Premier, Mario Soares, has always refused such an alliance on the grounds that the Portuguese Communists have shown themselves to be anti-democratic.

The 63-year-old secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party appeared fully sure of himself and his party's future. He did not dwell on the past. There was no hint of nostalgia for the months following the overthrow on April 25, 1974, of the dictatorship of the Communist party, which had gained strong influence in the military, the administration, the media and the trade unions and came close to seizing power.

Nor was there any trace of regret over the decisions that led to the abortive leftist military coup of Nov. 25, 1975, and the subsequent purge of Communists and other radical leftists from key military and civilian positions.

The Portuguese Communist leader seems to have turned over a new tactical leaf. He is clearly eager to give an independent, democratic image to his party.

"They say my party is the last Stalinist party in Europe but those who say so must justify their claim," Mr. Cunhal asserted. "It is by the word Stalinist they mean administration by violence and force, an undemocratic life in the party, decisions controlled by the leaders, the superimposition of the opinion of the chief over the collective, then my party is not Stalinist."

Mr. Cunhal did not reiterate his party's familiar diatribes against "Eurocommunism," the independent, relatively liberal policy of other Western European Communist parties. He merely asserted that such an orientation was not applicable to Portugal on the grounds that Portugal had already moved significantly in the direction of socialism. However, he went out of his way to stress his party's good relations with other Western European Communist parties.

"If Eurocommunism is a tactic, a way of fighting to liquidate monopolistic power, then it is not viable in Portugal because we have bypassed that stage," Mr. Cunhal said. "All Communist parties have the right to adopt their own strategies."

The Communist leader was severely critical of the Portuguese Socialist record in governing the country. Nevertheless, he seemed to consider the Soares government a lesser evil.

"We are not interested in the fall of this government, if it is to be substituted by a more reactionary one," Mr. Cunhal said. "What we favor is a democratic alternative with the participation of the workers—which means with the Communists—and with all those who agree on a common platform, including the military."

Mr. Cunhal criticized what he called the Socialist government's policy of "capitalist recovery," including such measures as the

restoration of some collectivized land and enterprises to private ownership and a recent austerity program.

"The government wants to put all the problems on the backs of the workers," Mr. Cunhal said. "Austerity should begin with those who have a lot of money."

Mr. Cunhal also expressed his opposition to Portugal's pending application for membership in the European Common Market.

## Soares Heads for U.S.

LISBON, April 17 (AP).—Mr. Soares left for Amsterdam on the way to Washington yesterday for talks with President Carter about financial aid and the U.S. air base in the Azores.

The two leaders will meet Thursday and Mr. Soares said they would discuss the \$1.5-billion loan the United States and a consortium of Western countries are arranging to help Portugal through its economic crisis.

Mr. Soares, who has been in most of the other men and awaits only U.S. action.

The U.S. position, at yesterday's meeting activating both the "S" and the Witteveen fac create too much liquidity.

Washington now 1 Witteveen plan because actively engage the oil and because it would be to all 128 members of while only the 24 mer of the OECD would be in the 25-billion dollar to the 25-billion dollar.

In addition, Washi lies that the IMF equipped to analyze loc tions, devise recovery and disburse the cash. The IMF has always.

At yesterday's meeti sion was sought on ch tween the two financi The matter will next b at an IMF committee Washington later this s record of the oil-surv is believed to be the hurdle in the imple mentation of the plan.

What is significant, that the industrialized decided to put back hands the primary re for creating internation —a role that the banks appear to be willing to give up.

IMF Managing Director Johna nes Witteveen is trying to create a new "facility" of about \$18 billion to \$15 billion to be financed equally by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iran and Venezuela on the one side and the United States, West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the Netherlands and one or two other smaller industrialized states.

This would be in addition to the increase in IMF resources currently being provided under last year's agreement by member states to raise their contributions by almost \$12 billion. However, only half of this amount would be in usable convertible currencies.

The Witteveen proposal has yet to be approved by the surplus-oil states—a key element because U.S. congressional leaders

have made it clear that approval is tied to those s ing an active role in cycling process.

Meanwhile, the oth tralized states are pu the implementation of billion "safety net" in der the Ford adminis which never got beyon gressional-hearing st plan, which would t istered by the Organi Economic Cooperation velopment, has been a most of the other men and awaits only U.S. tion.

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## Indonesia Toll In Crash to 8

JAKARTA, April 17 (Reuters).—Search parties have found four more bodies and recovered 50 million rupiahs (\$120,000) on the remote Indonesian mountain site where a twin-engine Otter plane crashed late last month.

But the pilot and four other survivors who left the crash site and tried to trek to safety are still missing. Ten persons have been rescued.

The death toll from the crash is now put at eight, after the discovery of the bodies of two women and two children in a deep ravine on the slopes of the 5,000-foot peak on the island of Sulawesi (Celebes).



## an exclusive interview with CROWN PRINCE FAHD

On Palestine: "Resolution 242 is out of date."  
On oil prices: "Saudi Arabia . . . set the rate at 5% and nothing new has affected this position."

In this frank extended interview, Crown Prince Fahd puts forward new ideas on: oil, OPEC, Geneva, the PLO and Saudi industrial development.

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## U.K. Pilot Cites Two Near Misses

MADRID, April 17 (Reuters).—Spanish air controllers today declined comment on a British pilot's charges that he was involved in two near misses within 10 minutes in Spanish air space last week.

"You must understand that we depend on a military ministry and that we simply cannot speak," said a controller at Barcelona airport, tower, which directs flights in the zone mentioned by the British pilot.

Capt. Derek Barker said in London yesterday that his British Airways Trident with 82 passengers aboard was nearly involved in collisions with an El Al Boeing 747 and a Dan-Air Boeing 727 while following the instructions of Barcelona air traffic control on April 14.

## Snow in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, April 17 (Reuters).—Heavy snow and freezing weather have damaged orchards and disrupted traffic in most parts of Yugoslavia, officials here said.

## Zambian Attack Reported

SALISBURY, April 17 (AP).—Rhodesia said that Zambian troops opened fire today with machine guns and mortars on a Rhodesian post about 40 yards across the Zambezi River from Zambia.

A security forces communiqué reported no damage or casualties. There was no immediate comment by Zambia.

Security forces headquarters said the Zambian attack was silenced by return fire from Rhodesia.

## Owen, Smith Report Ma 'Some Progress' on Rh

(Continued from Page 1) would ask the 600 delegates to place some party policies and principles in "cold storage" and give him complete freedom in the search for a settlement.

The sources noted there was considerable apprehension within the party about hastily concluding a majority-rule settlement, but said the party's refusal to give Mr. Smith a mandate would be surprising.

Mr. Owen, the first ranking British official to visit Rhodesia since former Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home came in 1971 to clinch with Mr. Smith an agreement that the black nationalists later rejected, was said to have gone some way to allay white Rhodesians' fears.

Mr. Owen, Smith's government is anxious to guarantee a future for whites and called this "not an ignoble objective."

"This assurance," said the Rhodesian Front chairman, Des Frost, "gives me confidence in his approach and this assurance is not inconsistent with Rhodesian Front philosophy."

Mr. Owen, however, chided Rhodesian whites for conserving racist attitudes. He said some of the blacks he met in his talks here had been refused service in a restaurant.

"These are ridiculous things to do in a country that's on the threshold of making a transition to majority rule," he said.

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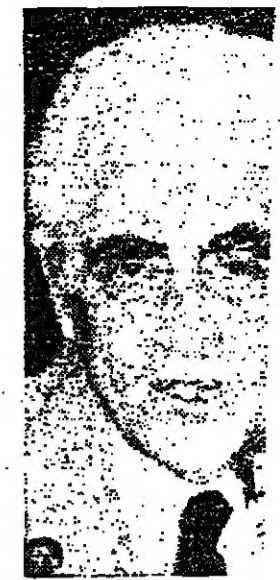
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Alvaro Cunhal

## IMF Clears \$530-Million L To Italy Under a New P

(Continued from Page 1) million from the United States, \$95.7 million from West Germany, \$71.9 million from Japan, \$43.5 million from Switzerland, \$40.6 million from France, \$32.5 million from the Netherlands, \$18.5 million each from Belgium and Canada, and \$9.5 million from Sweden. Britain, a member of the Group of Ten, is having its own financial problems and is not contributing to the Italian loan.

Boosting IMF Funds Government officials who met here this weekend to approve the Italian loan also discussed proposals on how to increase the IMF's resources so it can aid others of its 126 member nations.

The aim is to induce needy states to borrow from the IMF rather than from the increasingly reluctant commercial banks, so that the IMF can impose financial discipline on the debtor nations. The method is to divert some of the oil states' surplus away from the commercial banks and make it available to the IMF.

IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen is trying to create a new "facility" of about \$18 billion to \$15 billion to be financed equally by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iran and Venezuela on the one side and the United States, West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the Netherlands and one or two other smaller industrialized states.

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Washington now



# Behest of AFL-CIO

## Despite Carter's Policy, U.S. Rejects Visas for 3 Russians

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Despite President Carter's pledge to liberalize entry into this country, the State Department yesterday bowed to AFL-CIO pressure and refused to issue visas to three Soviet trade unionists.

The decision, reportedly made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance personally, was viewed as a test of how bold the administration would be in carrying out Mr. Carter's well-publicized promises to lift restrictions on travel to the United States.

In his speech to the UN March 17, the President said, "I have removed all restrictions on travel abroad and we are now moving to liberalize all completely travel opportunities to America."

Study Being Prepared  
Study of existing legislation, proposals to ease travel to country, is being prepared by the State Department. It is at the White House this

week. But while the study was making its way through the bureaucracy, Harry Bridges, the veteran militant leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union, sent a telegram to the department, officials said, asking that permission be given to a delegation of three Russians to attend the 22nd biennial convention of the union in Seattle starting tomorrow.

One of the State Department's longest-standing policies has been automatic refusal to the strongly anti-Communist American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. This has successfully prevented any Communist trade union official from entering the United States on an official visit.

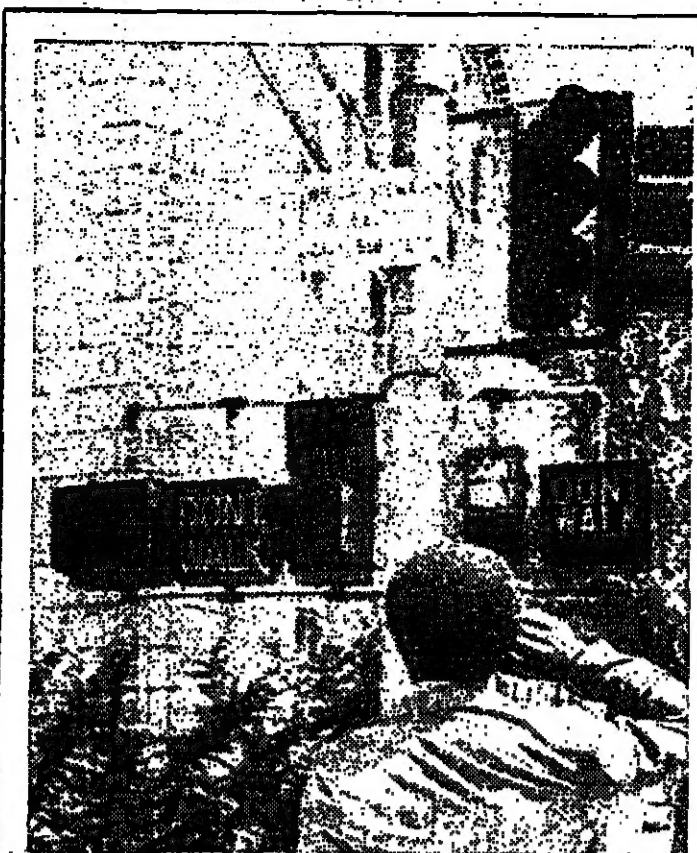
Last year, when San Francisco Bay unionists invited a group of Russians to come to their area, the department turned down the request and acknowledged for the first time that it had given the AFL-CIO a veto over all applications by all Communist unionists.

State Department officials said that in a meeting with Mr. Vance recently, George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, expressed concern about Mr. Carter's statement on liberalized entry and asked if the policy of barring Communist trade unionists had been changed. Mr. Vance, according to his aides, said there had been no change but he did not rule one out in the future.

Last Convention  
The Seattle convention is a special one for Mr. Bridges, the 75-year-old former radical whose union—not affiliated with the AFL-CIO—controls the West Coast ports. It will be his last convention as the leader of the union he founded 40 years ago. He has announced his retirement in June.

He invited both the Russians and Chinese to send delegations to the convention and, while no word was heard from Peking, three Soviet unionists went to Vancouver, British Columbia, where they had been waiting for word from Washington on their visas.

Under current U.S. law, any Communist party official or representative of an organization controlled by the party, is automatically denied an entry visa unless a waiver is granted.



OVERSTATED—A San Franciscoan studies his orders, obviously redundant. The city is testing to see which of the signs pedestrians wish to be controlled by.

## Carter Backs Young on Cuba Bringing 'Stability' to Angola

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Carter believes that his ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, was right when he said Jan. 31 that Cuban troops "bring a certain stability and order" to Angola.

But the President took issue with another statement of Mr. Young's—that the South African government is "illegitimate."

And Mr. Carter appeared to be curbing somewhat the UN ambassador's free-wheeling comments on African policy by telling a group of visiting editors that he has given Vice-President Mondale special responsibility for evolving a new policy toward Africa. Mr. Young, who toured black Africa just after the Carter inauguration, has made several controversial statements on Africa.

In his first public comment on the Cuba-Angola subject and Mr. Young's remark, Mr. Carter told the editors Friday, "I read the whole text, of course, of Andy's statement and what he said I do agree with it. It obviously stabilized the situation."

But the President appeared to disagree with Mr. Young's statement last week about South Africa's legitimacy. South Africa, Mr. Carter said, "has a legally constituted government" and it "is a stabilizing influence in the southern part of that continent" and "has a major role to play in the peaceful resolution of Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa)."

Asked whether his administration has "a definitive policy toward Africa as of yet," the President said "we are evolving one," but that "we have deliberately decided, as part of that policy, to let the British government retain the leadership role for the time being."

The President also told the editors: "The United States has been keeping China informed about our basic positions" discussed in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Mandatory quotas or high tariffs will be put on shoe imports if voluntary cutbacks do not work.

Any policy for dealing with illegal aliens has to contain "some element of amnesty" for some of those already in this country.

In February, a few days after Mr. Young said in an interview that "there's a sense in which the Cubans bring a certain stability and order to Angola," for instance, the State Department officially took issue with him.

In a statement that seemed to fall somewhere between a clarification and a reversal, spokesman Frederick Brown said, "Neither Ambassador Young nor the secretary of State Cyrus Vance condones the presence of Cuban troops in Angola."

In his interview with the editors, Mr. Carter said he thinks the Marxist-oriented Angolan government "is likely to stay in power. The Cubans ought to withdraw their forces from Africa."

Asked if such a withdrawal would be a precondition of normalized relations with Cuba, Mr. Carter said:

"I would rather not say that before we ever had normal relations with Cuba they would have to withdraw every Cuban from other nations on earth. We don't do it... but the withdrawal of Cuban troops is a dominant factor in Angola and other places around Africa."

"I would rather not be pinned down so specifically on it. But the attitude of Cuba to withdraw its unwarranted intrusion into the affairs of Africa and other nations would be a prerequisite for normalization, yes."

The President's remarks on China reflected a policy reminiscent of Nixon-Kissinger triangular diplomacy, which involved using openings to China as a pressure point in the negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"I have met with the Chinese special representative here... for an extended conversation," Mr. Carter said. "We try not to violate confidences."

Meanwhile, a new controversy developed over a Young statement as 20 Arab UN delegations took issue with him for saying March 30 that Arab hatred of Israel reminded him of Ku Klux Klan hatred of blacks.

The Arabs released a letter criticizing Mr. Young. Amin Helmy, the Arab League's UN observer, told reporters the group was indignant on first learning of the remark but later decided to modify the letter after a meeting Mr. Young had with Ambassador Ali Humaidan of the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Young excused his statement to Mr. Humaidan by saying "he was new, he was ignorant, he was learning," Mr. Helmy said.

S. Africa Plans Note  
CAPE TOWN, April 12 (UPI)—Minister of Foreign Affairs P. W. Botha said yesterday that he would present another diplomatic note to the United States protesting remarks by Mr. Young.

Mr. Botha said he was satisfied that the attitude of the U.S. government toward South Africa "has been completely put in order" but he said the question of the "insult" in Mr. Young's remarks remained.

"I intend addressing a further communication to the American government on that aspect," he told reporters.

Italy to Maintain 4 Cruise Liners  
ROME, April 12 (AP)—The government said yesterday that it will shelve plans to scrap or sell off its passenger liners and will maintain four as cruise ships, including the 33,000-ton Leonardo da Vinci.

The state-run Finmare company, which has sold or scrapped 16 ships in a three-year-old disposal program, has now entered a joint venture with two private Italian shipping lines, Costa and Maglivera of Genoa, for the new cruise program, the government said.

A factor in the decision apparently was Finmare's difficulty in selling its luxury ships. The 29,429-ton Cristoforo Colombo was recently sold in Venezuela for \$5.5 million, much less than Finmare had hoped to receive.

## Report to Carter Also Predicts Price Upsurge CIA Forecasts a World Shortfall in Oil by 1985

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—By 1985, the world will use more petroleum than it will produce, a situation that will lead to global shortages and higher prices of gasoline, heating oil and jet fuel, the Central Intelligence Agency has told the White House.

In a classified report prepared at President Carter's request, the CIA said that the excess of demand over supply will push the world price of oil to three times its current level of \$12 a barrel.

Sources said the CIA report was based on the private reports from U.S. oil companies, which the agency had asked for their best estimates of world trends in production and consumption of oil and natural gas through the rest of the century. The CIA refused to make the report public, saying that the White House had told it to keep the report classified.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference Friday that he found the report "deeply disturbing" and said he would discuss some of the report's conclusions tomorrow night in the first of two energy speeches he will address to the nation in this coming week.

"Reserve estimates that had been used as a basis for decisions in the past were found to be quite excessive," Mr. Carter said Friday in discussing the CIA study. "Reserves are not as great as we thought they were."

The President said that the CIA report clearly serves as a warning that the United States must begin to conserve energy. "I am going to do all I can... to convince the American people of the truth about energy shortages," Mr. Carter said. "I believe

that when they see the truth, they will cooperate in trying to cut down the waste of energy."

An administration source said the CIA report is 18 pages long and is classified "confidential." The source said the report emphasized that world consumption of oil will grow dramatically in the next eight years, rising by 1985 to as much as 67 million barrels a day from today's total of 37 million barrels daily.

A report made public by the CIA's Office of Economic Research three weeks ago said that the United States last year used 17.4 million barrels of oil a day. That study estimated that U.S. daily consumption reached 21 million barrels in January of this year and 20 million barrels in February.

If world oil use goes up by 10 million barrels a day by 1985, the CIA report said, the oil-producing countries will be unable to meet world demand. The report said that the only producing country in the world able to increase production is Saudi Arabia, which could raise output from 9 million barrels a day—today's level—to 15 million barrels daily by 1985. Such an increase would not meet all the world's demand.

Interior's Report  
The report apparently questioned the Interior Department's most recent estimate that there are as much as 1 trillion barrels of undiscovered oil in the world. It also questioned estimates that the world has 600 million barrels of proved oil reserves.

A source said the CIA reported that world oil production will begin to turn down after it reaches 66 million barrels a day, which the CIA said would occur before 1985.

Publicly, Gulf Oil and Texaco have forecast a consumption of 65 million barrels a day by 1985, and Shell and Exxon have predicted a daily consumption of 67 million barrels by 1985.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader questioned the credibility of the CIA study, declaring that it sounded as if the oil-producing countries and the oil industry

together were understating oil reserves to justify higher prices. "What capabilities does the CIA have?" Mr. Nader asked, "beyond what any other federal agency has, other than to go to the major oil companies?"

## Mrs. Thatcher Defends Views

TOKYO, April 12 (Reuters)—British Conservative party leader Margaret Thatcher yesterday rejected criticism of her speeches about the Soviet Union during her visit to China.

Mrs. Thatcher was asked by a Soviet journalist at a news conference here to comment on a statement by British Labor party MP Douglas Hoyle that it was not Britain's policy to take sides in the ideological battle between China and the Soviet Union.

Stating that references in her Peking speech had concerned "the great Soviet buildup of arms, which is undeniable," she declared: "It seems to me absurd for leading politicians who have a defense policy designed to deter aggression to ignore the tremendous buildup of arms on the part of the Warsaw Pact countries."

## Bank Holdup Is a Slip-Up

LEVELAND, April 12 (AP)—A 51-year-old auto worker went into a bank yesterday to deposit his paycheck and was dumbfounded when police arrived and moved on him.

They said the man had then out a deposit slip and teller turned it over and he written on the back: "This is a holdup." She triggered a silent alarm and fled until police arrived.

The auto worker insisted that he had done nothing wrong and the teller finally let him take in during the 5. On the back of each appeared the same note: "This is a holdup."

Police had no idea who did the deposit slips.

## Islanders Off Massachusetts Not Tough About Secession

By Edward Shumacher

NANTUCKET, Mass., April 12 (AP)—Ever since the citizens of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard began talking secession from Massachusetts, two islands, the media, the people, this state and most New England governors have been talking it up.

The islanders, it is not so any more.

A secession movement on islands, with their grayed houses and cobblestone streets about 30 miles from Cape Cod, began as a lark to draw attention to local opposition to a state reapportionment plan would throw the islands into four districts dominated by the Cape.

The islanders admit their need to retain even one of two legislative seats appears as under the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. Meanwhile, however, the city has inflated the move to secede and has given it of its own.

"Really Excited"  
think people went along to what would happen," said island pharmacist Walter Knott. "But now people have got excited about actually this thing."

Too, would appear to be for the Massachusetts Legislature, the governor, and finally, federal law. Congress must give leadership. The state legislature sees little chance for a secession bill which already been filed by Rep. McCarthy. Martha's Vineyard and independent. But even passed, Gov. Michael Dukakis said he will veto it.

practicalities, however, of deterring the islanders' jealousy guard their independence even during the summer influx of tourists and part-timers, many of them the state and powerful from New and Washington.

A major gripe is taxation on representation," muttered fishing captain Jack Knott peering over a porthole at his compatriots. Slow afternoon at Nantucket, with a year-round

population of 5,500, voted 4 to 1 in a referendum this month for secession. Last week, Edgartown was the third town on Martha's Vineyard and the adjacent tiny Elizabeth Island, population 8,000, to vote overwhelmingly for secession. Similar results are expected in the four towns yet to vote.

Delegation Received  
An official Nantucket delegation was warmly received by New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thompson, who promised them at least two state representatives. Gov. Dukakis has acknowledged there was "a problem."

All that said, how would the islands secede? "I can't envision we're going to take up guns but I don't know," Mr. Knott said.

A battle in the courts over the compact by which the islands became part of Massachusetts is the more civil alternative—and one for which many islanders say they are prepared. It is unclear, however, whether they have a legal leg on which to stand.

Selectman (Town Councilor) Mike Todd said that 40 years after selectmen are considering a more modern and possibly more effective tactic—withholding state taxes and putting them in escrow. This would finance the court battle and, they hope, anger the mainland enough to let them go.

Behind the movement is a prevailing feeling among islanders that they are different from mainlanders. "The Cape is another world. That's America over there," said Bert Gibbs at the Pacific Club, gathering place for the local old salts.

If secession is being pushed by the demand for representation, it is being popularized by the possibility of joining New Hampshire, the land of milk, honey and no sales or state income taxes.

The lack of state income tax might also attract wealthy summer residents to stay and spend money throughout the year instead of limiting themselves to six months in order to avoid paying what many call "taxachusetts" taxes, which are among the highest in the nation.

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Exchange of Accusations

# Arab League Acting to Calm Egyptian-Libyan Quarrel

JO, April 17 (Reuters).—Arab League today is of its "good offices" to defuse a war between Egypt and

countries have sent strong denouncing each other to Arab League headquarters and demanded that they be among the organization members. But the notes of be circulated. Sayed, league assistant secretary, also said the league not call a special meeting dispute.

League was "making contacts" to try to the issue, he said. Arab adds at the United have asked the league late. tian-Libyan relations have tedily deteriorating over

## Assad to Seek Better Ties on Moscow Trip

ASCUS, April 17 (UPI).—Hafez al-Assad will be visit to Moscow to in an effort to improve relations with the Soviet and gain Ex-milita backing Arab "peace offensive" in the East, the Damascus id today.

ip, two weeks after Egypt-ident Anwar Sadat's 15th President Carter in ition and a month before ad is scheduled to meet ter in Europe, appeared rt of the Arabs' diplomati- to reconvene the Geneva inference.

viet Union and the Unit- is co-chairman of the ue, which has met only 1973. Egypt and Syria asing for overall peace ith Israel to begin this ith the Palestine Libera- organization participating.

ne same time, Arab dip- said Mr. Assad would be g up Syria's ties with the Union, which have been i by Syria's intervention non. Mr. Assad's gradually ng relations with the States and other issues.

Soviet Criticism  
Soviet Union sharply crit- Mr. Assad's decision to the Syrian Army against and Palestinian forces in benege civil war last sum- it also objected to the that Syria, Egypt and concluded in February.

Damascus government per Al Khawarizmi said in ent in Syrian-Soviet re-oud depend on increased acking for the Arab cause Middle East.

Syria and Egypt are close-ignating their diplomatic ith Saudi Arabia, which ly approved the "peace s" at two Arab summit s last year.

Prince Fahd yesterday both Syrian Foreign Abdel Halim Khaddam ptian Vice-President Hus-arak, who briefed the ader on their two Pres-ips.

## saw Police st Three in ident Group

IAW, April 17 (Reuters).—olice raided a Warsaw nt last night and detain- members of the dissi-ckers Defense Committee other persons, dissident said yesterday.

ad occurred a day after ist party leader Edward pledged in a speech to dissident activity in Po-

ADC members detained Jack Kauron, a historian en acts as a spokesman group, Antoni Macie-also a historian, and Mi-chojecki, a chemist.

ures said the four other held were sympathizers ed the committee, which up in September to aid failed or dismissed food-price riots last June, y dissident group, the t for the Defense of and Civil Rights, restor-ied the WDC in calling end to reprisals against involved in the riots

h Strikes Set  
5, April 17 (Reuters).—two biggest trade unions lled a one-day strike ith to protest the govern-usterity program. Bus, stal, gas and electricity are expected to be dis- on April 28

differences on the Arab-Israeli conflict, especially since Egypt rejected Libya's 1973 plan for uniting the nations.

About 15,000 Egyptian troops have been deployed along the border since last summer. It is not known whether there have been Libyan troop concentra-

The Egyptian note, one of the strongest sent to the league, said Libya under Col. Moamer Qadhafi's "unsteady ideas, twisted values and rash methods, has become a den of world terrorists and criminals."

The note, delivered yesterday, said these included the Venezuelan Carlos Martinez, one of the world's most wanted men. He is said to have organized a number of spectacular guerrilla operations, including the seizure of oil ministers in Vienna in December, 1975, to protest moderate Arab policies.

Executions Charged  
It also charged that 50 Libyans, including 45 army officers, were executed recently after secret trials.

The note said there was "ir-refutable proof of the involvement of the Libyan leadership in all criminal practices" against Egypt, Cairo blamed Communists and Libya for the food riots here in January.

The bitter exchanges began after an attack on the Egyptian Relations Office (consulate) in Benghazi by Libyan demonstrators on April 8.

A Libyan note to the Arab League after the attack said the office had been used for spying, a charge denied by Egypt.

Libyan Office Burned  
A few hours after news of the attack, Egyptian demonstrators set fire to the Libyan Relations Office in Alexandria. Each country held the staffs of the two missions for several days but all were allowed to return home on Friday.

The Egyptian note said, "... we are standing and will stand with all firmness in the face of this [Libyan] terrorism which exceeds all imagination."

Meanwhile, two Egyptians, accused of being Libyan agents, will be hanged on Wednesday for putting a bomb on a train at Alexandria last year, the Middle East News Agency reported to-day. The explosion killed seven persons and injured 69.

The men, Alem Sawi and Jibril Said Saleh, were sentenced to death after being charged with placing the explosives on the passenger train in Alexandria. They were also charged with being Libyan intelligence agents.

## Filipinos Voting In the South on Autonomy Issues

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, April 17 (UPI).—Voters in 13 provinces of the southern Philippines today cast ballots in a referendum called, in part, to determine the role of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front in an autonomous Moslem region.

The Moro Front has refused to participate in the polling.

Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon, chief military officer in the area, said that there were no incidents in the 13-province region as of midday.

Election authorities said complete results would not be known for three or four days.

Mohammed Dreika, Libyan ambassador to the Philippines, arrived today in this port city, 500 miles south of Manila, to join other foreign diplomats asked to observe the voting.

Mr. Dreika said the referendum—dealing with control of security forces, taxation and the judicial system—complied only "to a certain extent" with an agreement between the Philippine and Libya to end Libya's support of the Moro Front in guerrilla warfare that has claimed more than 10,000 civilian lives in five years.

## Japanese Settle In DC-10 Deaths

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP).—The families of 43 Japanese citizens killed in the crash of a jetliner near Paris in 1974 have agreed to an out-of-court settlement in their suit. It was reported yesterday.

The Los Angeles Times said that the settlement should provide an estimated \$8 million to be split between the families.

Details of the settlement, reached Thursday night, were ordered sealed as a U.S. District Court jury deliberated in 4 of the 43 cases against McDonnell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics Corp., the newspaper said. All 345 persons aboard the Turkish Airlines DC-10 were killed March 3, 1974, shortly after takeoff from Paris.



### Clipping Bonus

A patron at Applegate's hair salon in Tucson, Ariz., is provided with a 12-minute live performance by a belly dancer while a barber cares for his tonsorial needs. The cost, after so-called initiation fees—which were unexplained—is between \$15 and \$20.

### Cabinet Meets at Rambouillet

## France Readies Plan to Cut Unemployment

RAMBOUILLET, France, April 17 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his government yesterday drew up a new plan to curb soaring unemployment before next year's crucial general elections.

The strategy was mapped out by the President and his 40-member government at Rambouillet Chateau, scene of the first Western economic summit meeting in 1975.

They began Friday morning with a restricted meeting of the 15 Cabinet ministers. Unemployment and inflation dominated the talks, which lasted all day and over dinner.

The 25 junior ministers—secretaries of state—joined them yesterday for discussion of a 12-month government "action plan."

Vote of Confidence  
Prime Minister Raymond Barre will unveil the plan in Parliament in 9 days and will call for a vote of confidence from both houses.

Soon after the meeting opened, the Labor Ministry announced that the unemployment rate last month jumped to a postwar record of 1,002,500—up from 972,400 in February.

Presidential spokesman Jean-Philippe Leat said the meeting reviewed the economic recovery plan before tackling foreign affairs.

The government will pursue its economic and financial recovery policy, create new jobs particularly for the young and extend social benefits to elderly people, he said. But he declined to give any further details.

The President, his authority undermined by growing support

for the Socialist-Communist opposition and the electoral successes of his Gaullist former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, gave his new government two priority targets.

He expressed his confidence that it will solve France's economic problems and carry out

a program of social improvements, notably finding jobs for the young, his spokesman said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also instructed his ministers to travel throughout the country to explain and discuss the government's plan with regional organizations, trade unions, farmers and workers.

Leftist Gains  
PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).—France's two leftist leaders have gained in popularity since the left's victory in last month's municipal elections, according to an opinion poll published today.

The weekly Journal du Dimanche said that 4 per cent more voters had a "good opinion" of them compared with last month.

About 67 per cent of those polled approved of Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand. About 45 per cent replied in favor of Communist chief Georges Marchais.

## Canada Faces Big Increase In Inflation

By Henry Gimiger

MONTREAL, April 17 (NYT).—Inflation has returned with a vengeance to Canada, increasing social and political tensions prevalent in the country since the federal government instituted wage and price controls 18 months ago.

For the third consecutive month, the cost-of-living index for March rose 1 per cent. Annually, the inflation rate would be 12 per cent or about the same as before the controls.

Last week, Finance Minister Donald MacDonald presented a budget that attempted to restrain spending. He offered very little relief, however, for Canada's other major problem, unemployment.

Some corporate and individual tax concessions were offered as a stimulus for new investment and consumption and a few hundred million dollars were allocated to establish work programs.

Mr. MacDonald said he could not go further without endangering the anti-inflation fight. Moreover, he resisted pressure from both business and labor for a lifting of controls before the end of the projected three-year period.

The budget was sharply criticized, subsequently, for its excessive caution and for favoring big corporations over individuals. The latest price figures have bolstered Mr. MacDonald's belief that inflation is still the biggest problem.

But these statistics are also serving to increase pressure from organized labor for an end to controls on the grounds that they lessen labor's ability to defend its purchasing power.

Attacked by Left  
The socialist New Democratic party, one of labor's supporters, sees the latest figures as proof of failure of the anti-inflation program. "The Trudeau government has succeeded in doing what everyone thought was impossible—increasing inflation and unemployment," Ed Broadbent, the party's chief, said.

The rise in living costs closely paralleled that in the United States and was partially attributed to factors there. Cold weather in Florida was blamed for more costly fruits and vegetables on Canadian markets.

Canada's federal government itself, however, was blamed for part of the living-cost increase—higher prices for gasoline and fuel decreed by Ottawa and limits on imports of inexpensive textiles and clothing to protect local industry.

An easing of inflation curbs last year had led federal officials to heed widespread demands for an end to controls this year. The present inflationary trend, however, is expected to result in a tougher stand in Ottawa. The labor unions are also expected to toughen their opposition to the present policy.

## UN Names Observers Of Afars-Issas Vote

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 17 (AP).—Norway, Sri Lanka and Venezuela have been named 17 as members of a UN mission to observe the May 8 independence referendum in the French African Territory of the Afars and the Issas, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's office announced.

Named by the three countries to represent them on the mission were Tom Vraalsen of Norway, Ignatius Fonseca of Sri Lanka and Miss Maria Clemencia Lopez for Venezuela. A UN spokesman said the mission would leave New York May 26 or 27 and return June 12.

## Russia Seeks to Replace U.S. as Supplier

# Soviet-Ethiopian Weapons Pact Is Reported

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has begun shipping tanks and other heavy arms to Ethiopia under a secret military assistance agreement signed in December that may amount to more than \$100 million, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources here.

The arrival of the Soviet arms marks the end of a period of more than 20 years during which the United States provided virtually all of this country's Western nation's military needs.

At the same time, the Soviet decision to begin arming Ethiopia is a gamble, for it could well alienate the neighboring country of Somalia, where the Russians have their largest military and economic investment anywhere in black Africa.

Somalia and Ethiopia have been enemies for more than a decade now because of a Somali claim to this country's eastern Ogaden region. In addition, the two neighboring Marxist governments are at loggerheads over the future of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas that lies between them and is scheduled to become independent in June.

Clear Superiority  
However, Moscow is apparently attempting to win Somali acceptance of its overture to Ethiopia by limiting the amount and kind of military equipment Ethiopia gets. Thus, Somalia will still have a clear superiority in both numbers and quality of its Soviet arms over Ethiopia, according to the diplomatic sources.

Ethiopia's Marxist military leaders have been courting the Soviet Union for nearly a year now, seeking to win it over to the Ethiopian side in their dispute with Somalia, gain Soviet blessing of their revolution and find an alternative to U.S. military supplies. The arrival of Soviet arms is the latest indication of the success of their efforts.

The arms are arriving at a time of a near state of war between Ethiopia and its western neighbor, the Sudan, over the latter's support for two Ethiopian opposition groups that claim to have taken control recently of seven towns in north and northwest Ethiopia.

Port Facilities  
While the Ethiopian military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, has admitted that the situation in the north is "very serious," he has so far said nothing about what is happening in the southeast, where Somali-armed and trained insurgents

have taken control of large areas of the Ogaden region.

On Friday, the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram reported the arrival here of 40 tanks and other military equipment allegedly paid for by the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The Cairo daily also alleged that the Russians were being given port facilities at Ethiopia's Red Sea town of Massawa in return for the military aid.

Western sources here said that so far only about 30 medium T-34 tanks, enough to equip a battalion, have arrived together with around 40 armored personnel carriers (APCs), some artillery pieces and considerable quantities of light arms. The tanks and APCs were reportedly shipped last month from the Southern Yemen

capital of Aden while the light arms have been arriving since January.

Both the tanks and carriers are said to be used equipment and no match for the more than 100 T-54 and T-55 tanks the Soviet Union has given Somalia. They are also inferior to the 30 heavy M-60 tanks the United States has sold to Ethiopia.

The Western sources were highly skeptical of the Al-Ahram allegations that Ethiopia has agreed to give port facilities to the Russians and added that its report that Libya was paying for the arms was unconfirmed.

However, there have been persistent rumors that Col. Mengistu, who heads the ruling Provisional Military Council, secretly visited Libya, probably in January, for talks with Col. Qadhafi.

Estimates Vary  
Ever since an Ethiopian military delegation visited Moscow in December there have been reports circulating here about the signing of an arms deal between the two countries. Estimates of the size of the agreement vary from just over \$100 million to as high as \$200 million.

In addition to light arms, tanks and armored personnel carriers, the accord is believed to cover artillery, anti-tank weapons, anti-aircraft guns (possibly including ground-to-air missiles), military transport planes and helicopters.

However, the United States continues to be the main supplier of military aircraft, particularly fighter jets, of heavy tanks and of ships and patrol boats, under a 25-year agreement signed with the late Emperor Haile Selassie in 1953.

## Indonesia Denies Joint Base Plans

JAKARTA, April 17 (AP).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik yesterday denied that Indonesia and the United States were considering building a joint submarine base in the Strait of Lombok, the passage from the Indian Ocean into the Java Sea east of Bali.

It was rumored that navies of the two countries might establish a base on the strait to keep watch on oil super-tankers bound from the Middle East to the Far East.

Mr. Malik, following a meeting with President Suharto, said that the rumors were based on an agreement signed by the three Malacca Strait littoral countries—Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore—in Manila in February. The agreement said that tankers of more than 280,000 deadweight tons should pass through the Lombok Strait instead of the Malacca Strait, the waterway between Java and Malaysia.

## Vietnam Refugees Saved

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Seventy-four Vietnamese refugees, including 47 children and babies, have been picked up by a Japanese tanker from a small boat, the Maritime Safety Agency said.

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## Anti-Boycott Legislation

With no anti-boycott legislation on the books, Arabs have used their great post-1973 buying power to make American firms their agents not only in their primary boycott of Israel but also in their secondary and tertiary boycotts of Israel. The first is regrettable but beyond American values and, accordingly, unacceptable to most Americans. So no one can seriously contend that legislation directed at these forms of boycott is unnecessary. Quiet diplomacy, the remedy suggested by those who oppose legislation, was tried for years. It failed. The Carter administration is the first to have accepted the need for legislation. Even the State Department, for all its devotion to the practice and the efficacy of diplomacy, agrees that more muscle is indicated in this case.

Some corporations and publicists warn that passage of the sort of legislation about to come to the Senate and House floors risks loss of billions of dollars in business and hundreds of thousands of jobs, not to speak of great diplomatic leverage as well. Such hysteria makes one wonder if those giving expression to it are not merely trying to make a record of protest. The responsible business community, including the business roundtable, supports or tolerates the idea of legislation, if not without certain misgivings. So does the Commerce Department. No realistic person would assert that an anti-boycott law will not cost something. But if there is a price to keep foreigners from compelling Americans to trample on their own basic values, surely it is worth paying and, as surely, thoughtful and responsible Americans will be willing to pay it.

In fact, both the House and Senate bills already contain substantial concessions to the interests—the legitimate interests—of business. For instance, the two bills allow American companies resident in Arab states to comply with boycott provisions, if the President certifies there's no alternative. On the key issue of "unilateral selection," a

buyer's right to specify subcontractors, the Senate version grants that right, though with a certain restriction, while the House version (which we favor) attempts to modify it according to a measurement of the buyer's intent. The administration supported the local-law exemption and the Senate version of unilateral selection, though it may wish to add amendments on this and perhaps on other provisions of this complex measure on the Senate or House floors. The Jewish service organizations active in the anti-boycott fight agreed not to oppose the exemption amendment and the House version of unilateral selection.

That is to say, notwithstanding accounts of sharp differences, the actual process of shaping the legislation has reflected an unusual degree of consensus and reasonable compromise. Antagonistic suggestions that the Jewish organizations have loaded up the legislation with excessive provisions are belied by the support being given by the administration, by responsible businessmen and by many members of Congress. The House bill came out of the International Relations Committee, for instance, 33 to 0.

The United States seeks Arab friendship, in diplomacy as well as commerce. To build the kind of sturdy, long-lasting relationship that American interests require, however, American values must be respected from the outset. To say that legislation will make Arabs turn away from America is to ignore the self-interest of Arabs as well as Americans in a stable agreement on trade rules. Arabs buy many of the same American weapons sold to Israel, for instance. Fortunately, American business and American diplomacy have enough else of value to offer Arabs—the world's best technology and know-how on the one hand, leadership in the drive for peace on the other. Americans do not have to humiliate themselves to win Arab goodwill.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Fighting Inflation—Mildly

True, there's not much that a President can do—directly, at least—about inflation. Also true, it's better for a President not to promise big things that he can't produce. Further true, there's a lot to be said for restraint in fiddling with the American economy in its present uncertain condition. Mr. Carter accepts all of those truths. That's why his various proposals to hold down inflation are not going to change very much, very quickly. Meanwhile, the inflation rate seems to be rising.

Consumer prices have risen 6 per cent over the last year. But during the winter they were rising at an annual rate of 9 per cent. Some of that acceleration was due to cold weather, but not all of it. Mr. Carter has set himself the target of reversing this trend and getting the rate down to 4 per cent by the end of 1979. How?

He's right in excluding mandatory controls. Aside from any questions of policy, the legal authority to impose them has expired. If Mr. Carter tried to get a new law, the first reaction would be a wildfire of anticipatory price increases. All the people who were taken by surprise in 1971 by the Nixon controls are determined not to let it happen again. Politicians sometimes think of the economy as a great machine. But the machine has a memory.

That memory would even make it perilous for Mr. Carter to try to set wage and price guideposts. The guideposts' maximum increase immediately becomes everybody's minimum increase. If a President has blessed a certain figure as permissible, who will settle for less? Then a competition begins to see who can bust the limit. President Johnson got two-and-a-half years' use out of his wage guidepost before it exploded in 1966. The process would run much faster if Mr. Carter tried to repeat it because the machine remembers what happened the last time.

It's wiser to try to change the ways in which certain sensitive parts of the economic machinery work. But this kind of reform is slow, unspectacular and uncertain. For example, Mr. Carter mentioned the administration's attempt to change airline regulations to make the system less expensive and more efficient. That idea is now moving along, but the road is uphill and it moves in low gear. The question is whether Mr. Carter has enough time to permit himself that strategy alone.

Even within the severe limits that Mr. Carter has accepted, he can find ways to press a bit harder. In his Friday statement on inflation and its antidotes he promised, for example, to expand the surveillance conducted by his Council on Wage and Price Stability. He also made a passing reference to occasional public hearings. That possibility is worth developing vigorously. For some kinds of inflationary price and wage increases, public exposure and examination may well be the most effective antidote now available. If the council is going to get seriously into the business of holding spotlight hearings, it's going to have to be reinforced. But it is, potentially, a powerful instrument for public accountability.

Some inflation is uncontrollable. Some of it comes from abroad: What did you pay for your last pound of coffee? Some of it comes from foreign demand for American products: the price of soybeans has doubled over the last year. A lot of it happens because everybody expects it to happen: That's why home mortgage rates are higher than they were five years ago. But some of it is the result of deliberate grabs where competitive pressures are weak. There's probably no way to outlaw this kind of competitive grabbing. But the President, and his wage and price council, have a way to ensure that it doesn't pass without full public notice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Defense of the West?

The situation in Africa is deteriorating daily. The Russians—with their Cuban and East German replacements—are implanting themselves, installing everywhere regimes in their pay. Messrs. Podgorny and Castro have just confirmed their intention not to retreat in Central and Southern Africa. . . . The pro-Western government leaders are worried, ask for support, sometimes call openly for aid. What does the Western world do? It does nothing. The United States, shocked by the bitter Vietnam experience, paralyzed by the vacillation resulting from Mr. Carter's arrival in the White House, is absent from the major game. Europe, monopolized

by its economic and political difficulties, is shutting its eyes and ears.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has decided to react and to do something which, in practice, is scarcely more than a gesture. But it is an essential gesture because it shows that, between our African allies and ourselves, a privileged link forged by memories, by a culture and also by interests in common, has not been broken. . . . The Zaire initiative shows that France is not content with fine words and pious intentions. In this field as in many others, what is important is not what one says but what one does.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1902

PHILADELPHIA—It may be admitted that he had courage, foresight, force and intellect, but when the history of South Africa shall be written the verdict upon Cecil Rhodes will be that he was one of the boldest and most unscrupulous of all the adventurers who ever engaged in the work of empire-building for Great Britain or any other nation. . . . whatever South Africa is today, it is largely the work of Cecil Rhodes," said a Philadelphia Inquirer editorial.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1927

DENVER—Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, was denied the freedom of the air here today when he was prohibited from delivering an address through the General Electric broadcasting station. The censorship committee passing on his speech declared it was "propaganda against the British government." "The committee asked me to modify portions of my address, which I refused to do, that is all there is to it," said the Sinn Féin leader.



## What Kind of America?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—We are coming into a time that will do much more than test the leadership of President Carter and the U.S. Congress. The forthcoming battle over energy policy will also test the character of the American people and the coherence of the American nation.

In the simplest terms, the issue is not the short-term price of gas and oil, but the long-term price of the nation's freedom and independence: not merely a conflict of philosophies, but a question of this generation alone, but of future generations—in short, whether we are going to be fair to our children and their children.

About the objective of our energy policy there is a very general agreement. The security of the nation is threatened by the present reckless consumption of fuels that are limited and the increasing reliance on gas and oil from one of the most turbulent and unpredictable areas of the world. . . . But on the means and sacrifices necessary to deal with this crisis, there is no general agreement but a wild clash of conflicting ideas and special interests. And if this coming struggle over power is left to the trade-offs of politicians and debated as a temporary inconvenience, the chances are that we'll get a compromise between what's good for Jimmy Carter and what's good for General Motors, and not really get down to what's best for America.

We have seen at this fork in the road several times since the last world war: when the United States had to decide whether to avoid the tragedy of the League of Nations and organize the United Nations; when it had to establish a peacetime military draft, commit itself to the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe, and commit itself also to the military defense of Europe in the North Atlantic treaty alliance.

And always at these critical turning points, it was necessary for presidents to reach out beyond the Congress to the people, explain in the uttermost detail the reasons for doing things that the States had never done before, and to try to persuade and organize the private non-governmental organizations of the country to see the problem in historic terms.

Some young historian or inky wretch may one day analyze the

effect of these private organizations in the communities, the universities, the churches, and service organizations on America's post-war foreign policy. This policy has avoided a major war for more than 30 years, which is not much, but better than the 20 years between the ends of the first world war in 1918 and the beginning of the second 30 years later in 1939.

The point here is that Jimmy Carter will probably never get an effective energy program through the Congress against the opposition of the auto manufacturers and auto unions, the auto agencies and garages in every town of America, unless he changes the question, articulates the larger long-range interests of the nation, and gets the more objective non-governmental organizations on his side.

He is not set up to do this yet and it is not surprising, for he has been in office less than 90 days. His energy policy has been leaking out through the press. The sky is dark here in Washington with trial balloons, and the lobbyists are shooting them down every day between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Mr. Carter has another problem. He has lately been giving the impression on Capitol Hill that he overstates his demands and then falls back when opposed. He made his maximum demands on the Soviet Union for an arms control agreement, and after getting nowhere with Cy Vance in Moscow, he is now "reconsidering" his original position. He insisted on his 550 tax rebate to everybody, and then, when opposed, abandoned it.

Accordingly, the Congress is beginning to get the idea that he advances too fast and then retreats under pressure, and that maybe all this talk and leaks about a really tough energy program, with penalties on gas and oil, are more of the same. This probably misjudges Mr. Carter. All the evidence in this corner is that he is determined to deal, not merely with the immediate energy problem, but with the basic facts and the historic implications of a world running out of fossil fuels.

The dynamics of democratic leadership, Woodrow Wilson once

remarked, lie not in manipulation but in persuasion. If a president can define the major problems of the nation and make them clear to the people, Mr. Wilson thought, no combination of forces in business or politics could stand against him.

So much will depend not merely on the taxes President Carter will propose or the sacrifices he will ask when he finally presents his energy program in the next few days, but on how he can appeal to the better instincts of the nation, and get the non-governmental organizations of the country to go with him.

## French Foreign Policy Today

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The only significant change in the French foreign policy inherited by President Giscard d'Estaing has been normalization of relations with Israel, marked this month by Foreign Minister Giscard's visit to Jerusalem and symbolized by his award to Walter Eytan, chairman of the Israeli Broadcasting Authority, of the coveted Legion of Honor.

Eytan was his country's ambassador to France for 10 years spanning the most critical period of relations with France. Gen. de Gaulle broke what had been tantamount to an unwritten alliance with Israel in 1967 and ceased selling arms to the Jewish state. Eytan's principal task in the final period of his embassy was trying to get delivery of Mirage fighter planes Israel had paid for. He failed. In the end the check was simply returned.

Apart from this decision to take Israel out of a deep freeze—which will be underscored when his next premier visits Paris in the summer—Giscard has made no important shift in French policy. It has been mainly a question of doing the same things with altered nuances here and there. Such is even true of Zairean military help, not significantly different from other French acts in Africa.

### New Direction

The outstanding new direction after De Gaulle was charted by Georges Pompidou, his successor. This was agreement to admit Britain to the European Economic Community, from which it had been blackballed by the general. Pompidou, a realist, saw it was necessary to "Europe's" health to include British industry and talent. He also thought it would help balance off the steadily increasing ascendancy of West Germany under Chancellor Willy Brandt, whom Pompidou disliked.

Initially, Pompidou's approach to the United States also differed from De Gaulle's, being more accommodating. However, when France sold more than 100 Mirages to Libya, arguing that it did not Russia would send the equivalent, relations were disturbed.

In 1970, during a state visit to the United States, a hostile Chicago crowd demonstrated vigorously against the French president and insulted his wife. Pompidou was already suffering from a long, fatal illness and the incident had a bad emotional effect on him and his new affability toward the United States. However, Pompidou always mistrusted the Soviet Union from

## No Change on Rights Antoon Pype Case Proves Soviet Policy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—If proof is needed that the 1975 Helsinki agreement signed by the Soviet Union changed nothing inside Russia, the arrest and five-year jail sentence for a young Belgian political activist will supply it in detail.

The nearly unbelievable case of Antoon Pype, a 31-year-old Flemish citizen of Belgium, is particularly depressing for Westerners who believed that the fine print in the Helsinki accord—the section promising human and civil rights—would in some small way moderate human life in the Soviet Union. Apparently not. Pype now becomes the first Westerner to be sentenced to jail for "anti-Soviet agitation" since the final act of the Helsinki agreement was signed by the Soviet Union and 34 other countries.

His arrest, trial and sentence to five years at hard labor constitute Moscow's first public disclosure that the post-Helsinki Helsinki clause is shared by citizens of first countries who publicly lobby inside the Soviet Union for Soviet compliance with its Helsinki undertakings.

### Pamphlets

The verdict of guilty against Pype was brought on by his insistence on handing out political pamphlets in the vicinity of Leningrad University on March 25. Addressed to "citizens of the Soviet Union," Pype's 2,000 pamphlets (of which about 42 had actually been distributed) lobbied for such wicked ends as the "implementation of all clauses of the Helsinki accord" and "withdrawal of all forces from the countries of Eastern Europe."

Precisely these aims are the ideological and political goals of an outlawed Russian liberation movement called the Union of Russian Soldiers, singled out for condemnation by Pype. In an open letter to the Belgian press before his Dec. 20 departure for Leningrad, Pype declared that it was "my right actually to participate in the free exchange of ideas and information between East and West. . . . After signing the Helsinki agreement, the Soviet leaders insist on their right to continue the ideological offensive outside the Soviet bloc. This right is reciprocal."

### Carter's Words

That aspiration is remarkably close to the public statement of Jimmy Carter just two days after Pype's arrest (apparently sheer type). The President said then:

"Mr. Brezhnev and his prede-

cessors have never refrained from expressing their views on social or political life in the world and I think we have to speak out openly where a concern about human rights is involved."

Pype agreed, but got arrested and jailed when he tried to apply for visas to cover his travels. The Belgian governmentless to persuade M. Pype's family lawyer so that he could observe there was never a quest the lawyer actually defended; that would be under Soviet regulation.

### Soviet Justice

Not only the family is barred from the Soviet Union, but the Belgian Ministry publicly this example of Soviet "an illustration of the conception of human rights in the Soviet Union" has made a far march to Moscow, but effect.

Pype's case is significant from two aspects which also post-date in these cases, two West peans pleaded guilty to of the Soviet penal code and "self-criticism" under the "self-criticism" under the

### Innocent Ph

But Pype pleaded guilty to the Helsinki accord which had been subscribed to by the Soviet Union, as his main line. These set as goals of the Soviet Union: effective a civil, political, economic and cultural and other freedoms.

Establishing these as serious objectives was of hard bargaining as by small free states such as Belgium, far by the United States. —though President C pledged full American human rights—his adm has yet to utter its word on the case of Antoon Pype.

raising questions whether President has decided down the issue of human rights in the interest of human Moscow.

## Letters

### Will and the PLO

I cannot ignore the bitter irony of the fact that George F. Will's denunciation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), April 9-10, appeared on the 29th anniversary of the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians at Deir Yassin by Israeli terrorists under the leadership of Menachem Begin, who today heads the right-wing opposition in the Israeli Knesset.

As for the hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who continue to subsist in temporary refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, as well as those under Israeli military occupation, the PLO is the embodiment of their hopes and the instrument of their just struggle to return to their own homeland.

Moreover—lest your readership be led to believe the contrary—the PLO Charter clearly states that their principal objective is NOT the eradication of the Jewish population from Palestine but rather the establishment of

a free, democratic and secular state, based neither upon religion nor upon ancestral origin. As a footnote, I might add that the latter is an arrangement which both the right-wing Lebanese forces bent upon partition and their Zionist allies violently oppose.

EILEEN CLARK

London.

### Book on Bismarck

Readers of Alden Whitman's review of Fritz Stern's book on Bismarck (Herald Tribune, March 30) might be interested to know that Bismarck was not the only Jewish skeleton in the "Iron Chancellor's" closet. Another was his private physician, my great-uncle Hermann Eisenberg, who to the best of my knowledge has never been mentioned either in any Bismarckian. He has been relegated to history's trash-bin—a better fate yet, admittedly, than awaited some of his descendants in Auschwitz.

URSULA WASSERMANN, Bagnols, Switzerland.

## Herald Tribune

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# A South African Official Replies to Articles on His Country

hel Rhoadie

Recently readers of the Herald Tribune were offered a detailed and in-depth analysis of events and in South Africa by of the Washington for of intelligent, white and many Africans will be ed by Mr. Hoagland's of facts, the ision of vital in- is misconceptions, and oversimplifica- of these will be ac- does not per- with all exam- e this serious al-

id's premise is sim- in South Africa are good. Whites Blacks are all ed humans—partic- ularly living among Elsewhere in in policy is ignored, or human rights, istic racism" is a reduced in, packag- ing mostly from New York and Lon- w journalism pur- ners itself with the y, political rights, spirical well-being -but not all black people who with white people, in dignity of black political rights and are denied or even ened out, as hap- black Christians as is now happen- black Christians in or to blacks in nes, Angola and d one-man black orships, then how- constant public- events are avoided n, deliberately so. Hoagland was in a coup took place -Africa's 37th suc- (there have been adures). The prob- nd is that, of the 14 per cent, the e vote and they press the Bantustans, 85 per cent of the After an abortive Bantustan in 1972, ps slaughtered, sym- 200,000 Bantustans; students, priests, d should have done in-depth articles on m in Burundi of imination against ead, the anti-white e editors of the IET Hoagland prevailed ies on South Africa ed.

of last year in South ur eyes, are a serious aging to our relations -damaging to our u development and lions in the coun- tral. The scope of South African terms, imized. But noth- happened in South the past months can o compare with the olitical, racial and cts which have torn of society elsewhere in America. Europe e past two decades, least count, more

than 12 million people dead. Cambodia is a good example.

Yet the events in South Africa, because of journalistic racism, have been deliberately lifted out of their global and even their African context to be dealt with in scope and depth normally reserved for wars, such as in the Middle East.

## Black Opposition

One cannot in one article deal with all of the examples which could be quoted to substantiate the statement in the first paragraph. There are too many. Those dealt with appeared in the IET under the Hoagland by- line during November 1976 and January 1977.

Let us take omission of facts. Mr. Hoagland quotes one of the leaders of the black homelands of South Africa to illustrate "opposition" to the government. The other eight leaders, six of whom were elected by popular vote and two by means of black democratic principles, are ignored. The views of the Prime Minister of Transkei, homeland of the Xhosa nation, which became independent in 1976, are ignored. In fact, Mr. Hoagland did not even deal with Transkei, a state larger and more populous than some 30 United Nations member states, although he was present during its independence ceremony.

Consider Mr. Hoagland's historical perspective. He leaves the U.S. pioneers for slaveowners for the indigenous Indians as part of their "adventurous spirit." This spirit, he said, was lacking in the white pioneers of South Africa—who did not kill off the blacks they encountered in South Africa.

Let us also quote some factual errors which could easily have been checked before publication. Mr. Hoagland's statements are paraphrased in italics and in most cases in his own words and terminology.

The government rejected all of the Theron Commission's recommendations for concessions to the colored community. The fact is that the government rejected only a few of the many recommendations and its final position on the remainder is yet to be made public. It is expected that some 158 of the 178 recommendations will be accepted, if not more.

There are 2,000 black graduates in South Africa. Wrong. There are over 7,000, and for 1976 alone more than 10,000 enrolled, including several hundred at so-called white universities.

They have no political rights. Black homeland governments can make laws, levy taxes and have cabinets. They have an elected congress. A bill now before Parliament will give these governments power to cancel laws applicable elsewhere to blacks living in the white areas of South Africa. Surely these are rights?

During the past 16 years there has been a relentless expansion of white power. On the contrary, it is the black homelands which have received more power. Transkei received sovereign independence. Should that be seen as a decrease of power for the Xhosa?

Cuban troops in Angola are facing white South African troops across an internationally disputed border. Doubly untrue. There are also black South African troops on the border and the border itself has never been in dispute. It is recognized by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and everyone else.

John Vorster's style (the Prime Minister) is that of intimidation and bullying. The black leaders in South Africa will tell you that Mr. Vorster has had more talks with them, individually and collectively, than all other prime ministers who preceded him put together.

## Worker Ghettos

Black towns in which workers and their families live are ghettos. Look up in your dictionary what a "ghetto" is. No one is forced to keep on living in a black town in the white area of South Africa. He can leave any time he wants to. And ghettos don't have movie houses, tennis courts, swimming pools, cycle and athletic stadiums, arches for working mothers, etc. A "ghetto" such as Soweto has almost 1,000 taxis and 50,000 privately owned vehicles, of which some 3 per cent are Mercedes Benzes. Some ghetto!

English and French settlers in the North (of Africa) have negotiated turnovers to black rule—the whites have dug in their heels in South Africa. Since the white pioneers came to South Africa shortly after the Mayflower arrived in America and settled on empty land, except for nomadic Hottentots and some age Bushmen, this has the same relevance as saying that whites in the United States are digging in their heels about turning the United States over to the Indians.

Efforts to force blacks to also learn Afrikaans (the language of the majority of the whites) provoked the original riots in Soweto. Truly untrue. The question was whether Afrikaans should be used as a medium to teach certain subjects. Of all 34 high schools in Soweto (not bad for a "ghetto"), in only one was Afrikaans so used and when polled in 1972, 60 per cent of all school boards (blacks only) approved of Afrikaans as one of the three media of instruction.

The sports policy is highly ambiguous on whether blacks and whites can play on the same teams inside South Africa. The policy appears ambiguous to Mr. Hoagland because he does not wish to believe his own eyes or ears. Mixed cricket, mixed professional soccer, mixed boxing, mixed rugby, etc., all took place while Mr. Hoagland was in South Africa. More black golfers play on the professional circuit in South Africa than Negroes in the United States. The under-18 national junior amateur fencing champion is non-white; the number two in charge of South African athletics is a black.

The white police can crush dissidents and jail black people who demand a swift and complete end to apartheid. This is totally untrue. Dissidents are in the press, universities, law courts and in politics. Every day one reads criticism of the government in the

If the human dignity of black people,

their political rights and their religion

are denied or even ruthlessly

stamped out [in black countries] . . .

then hostile analysis and constant

publicity . . . are avoided or played down . . .

press. There are two political parties in South Africa whose official aim it is to end "apartheid" tomorrow. And not only whites but coloreds, Indians and blacks, e.g. Buthezi, Sonny Leon, the editor of the World, etc. In addition, it is not the police but the law courts which jail people. This is a case where one has no hesitation in saying that Mr. Hoagland was journalistically dishonest, for he could not possibly have missed these facts.

## Investment Climate

South Africa's wide-ranging Terrorism Act makes it a serious crime to discourage investment in South Africa. Anyone who says this with the facts in hand is deliberately telling a lie. There is no such provision in the act. Mr. Hoagland and the IET have described black education as vastly inferior. This is an other example of unbalanced reporting. The percentage of blacks at school has risen from 8 per cent in 1950 to nearly 21 per cent of the black population, therefore virtually on a par with Western Europe, and the gap between black and white is rapidly closing. South Africa has already embarked on a program

of compulsory education for Indians and coloreds, and has now begun with blacks. No tuition fees are charged at public schools for blacks. Black students at university are subsidized to the tune of \$5,500 per year, double that for their white counterparts. Black fees for hostel and tuition at university are only one quarter of that of whites. Blacks and whites sit for the same examinations in high school and share the same standards at university.

Low wages for blacks. Here again Mr. Hoagland did not give his readers a balanced picture. Wages of blacks generally are lower than those of whites but the minimum wages which the government lays down are the same for white and black. The rise in income of blacks over the past 10 years was much faster than that of whites, so that the gap is closing. U.S. companies in South Africa, by and large, can pay their black workers any wage. In fact, it is declared government policy to narrow and ultimately close this gap.

The average wages in the economically active black group rose by 82 per cent since 1972, compared to 43 per cent for whites. The blacks of South Africa are in many respects better off than, for example, people in Eastern

Europe. They own more cars per capita, for example, and black teachers get the same salary as most teachers in Eastern Europe. As for the so-called poverty-stricken masses, how does one explain the \$40 million which non-whites spent on horse-racing in 1976? Lastly, it is an interesting point that in 1974 some 26 million U.S. citizens were earning relatively less than economically active blacks in South African cities.

Balanced reporting during periods of stress and strain is an essential prerequisite for informed opinion. Some of Mr. Hoagland's views on South Africa were reported at length over eight consecutive days. All political commentators will agree that the democratically elected leaders of South Africa's homelands are the most articulate and influential spokesmen for the black nations in South Africa. It is therefore strange to find that Mr. Hoagland experienced no difficulty in quoting lengthily from interviews with black activists while refraining from quoting the views of the elected spokesmen of the black homelands. Rather like quoting Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown and Eldridge Cleaver in preference to Martin Luther King.

Equally so is his insinuation that police officials were responsible for recent deaths of detainees held under the country's security laws. This is a slur which cannot be left unanswered. The South African police force and prison services have nothing to hide. South Africa is the only country in Africa and one of the few in the free world which has allowed the Red Cross, foreign experts in criminology and law and even some newspapermen to visit maximum security prisons.

Suicides in prisons are not peculiar to South Africa. They occur wherever prisoners are behind bars. On Oct. 15, 1976, The New York Times reported that a black student had hanged himself in prison, the third suicide of a detainee that month. In the same issue, on page 11, the suicide of a New York convict was mentioned, the 10th in that city's correctional system that year. It was also mentioned that 23 attempted suicides had been thwarted in New York City's prisons as of October 15, 1976.

Mr. Hoagland's sense of perspective, his objectivity and real-

ism are rather one-sided and he is misinformed when he deals with "facts" and asserts that the black (especially youth) protests in Soweto and elsewhere are a uniquely South African phenomenon. He has probably forgotten about Harlem, Detroit, Watts and other massive U.S. urban riots. A look at present-day England would reveal the same pattern.

## Division of Land

Other statements of Mr. Hoagland's are equally malicious. Firstly, he repeats the cliché of the unfairness of the division of land in South Africa—the story about whites possessing 87 per cent of the total land mass as opposed to the blacks, who form 71 per cent of the total population but who have to settle on only 13 per cent of the land, the black homelands, referred to by Mr. Hoagland as "black ghettos." (If Zululand, with its rolling green hills, its forests, rivers and waterfalls is a ghetto, what would one call the desert homelands of the Indians in the United States?)

Any geographer will tell that the black homelands are well-situated as far as rainfall, water, minerals and fertile soils are concerned. South Africa's two semi-desert areas, the southern Kalahari and the Karoo, both of which are sparsely populated for obvious reasons, constitute almost 80 per cent of white South Africa. This should give more perspective to the "unfairness" which Mr. Hoagland is so concerned about.

In any case, he ignores the fact that the present division of land is an historical one and not one of the present generation of whites. It was already divided when South Africa became a union in 1910. He also ignores the fact that southern Africa reflects a 50-50 per cent division between black and white since Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana were all at one stage "black homelands" in the true sense of the word; in fact, Britain designated them as black "protectorates."

Such is the trend of Mr. Hoagland's series of articles on South Africa: innuendoes, half-truths, misconceptions and dishonest reporting.

There is another trend in his articles: in fact also in the editorials of the IET and The Washington Post. It is the constant and deliberate effort to equate black and white problems in

South Africa with those of the blacks in the United States. However, the only real comparison one can make is with the Indians and everyone knows what white Americans did to the Indians. The Indian territories, or what is left of them, can never compare with those of the black man in South Africa, not in relative size, rainfall, agriculture or mineral wealth.

Mr. Hoagland wrote about the "fear" of white South Africans. One month later we read in South African newspapers, in a report by Allan Brownfield (Washington), how hundreds of thousands of whites are fleeing the cities in the United States for fear of encroaching blacks. In the New Republic, Prof. Irving Howe wrote recently along the same lines, giving facts and figures. As Prof. Howe observed, it is fear which is driving the whites out of Detroit. It is the same in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis. That is hardly setting an example to the minority white nation in South Africa. But just as one cannot in South Africa understand this fear in the United States without all the facts, so one cannot gauge white South Africans' "fears" on the basis of Mr. Hoagland's superficialities.

The reports of Mr. Hoagland reflect the double standards also of the ivory towers of the IET. Majority rule for multinational and pluralistic South Africa is being preached. The irony is that the IET accepts a minority government in Angola whose power is derived from the barrels of the guns so generously supplied to the MPLA by Soviet Russia and by the Cuban forces. One has to conclude from this that a black minority is unconditionally tolerated as long as it is effectively in power. The principle seems to be: Might is right as long as it is black. It is only a so-called white minority that is intolerable to the proponents of this crooked brand of morality. Why is this so? Would the IET care to explain? Is this principle on a par with its concept of justice, morality and freedom?

Eschel Rhoadie is South Africa's director of information services. He is a former journalist and has served in several countries in a diplomatic capacity, including six years in the United States.

## Some Winners, Many Losers -Democratic Age in Philippines

Henry Kamm

(NAT)—Americans say with a measure that, whatever the nationalism, the United behind in its former the Philippines, a led democratic system, ppine Republic at in- on July 4, 1946, was py of the U.S. system tent, with universal presidential system house legisla- the years, U.S. pride ose democratic struc- proven hollow by option and the grow- between the few rich ay poor. Now, after of martial-law govern- President Ferdinand n the shell has crum-

the means to replace the land- lord fully as source of agricultural credit. His program of no-col- lateral loans to enable farmers to buy seed, fertilizer and pesticides has declined in effectiveness as bank credit tightened and the rate of repayment dropped from high initial levels. But interna- tional experts agreed that the program was being carried out with no loss in productivity.

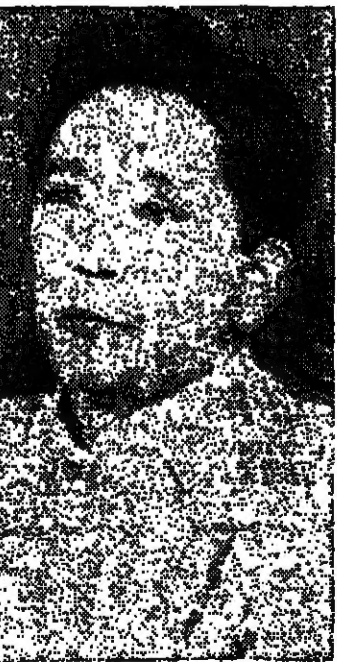
The number of farmers affected by land reform is 945,000 in a population of 43 million. For other groups, martial law has brought few advantages, although President Marcos said in an interview that he was using martial law as "an instrument for radical reform."

Agricultural and urban workers have seen modest wage increases wiped out by inflation and have suffered a loss in real wages since 1972. In an era of rising commodity prices, labor remains the cheap component.

## GNP Growing

After nine years of employ- ment in a Manila hotel, a room attendant—a coveted job—earns less than \$70 a month for a six-day week, or the cost of two nights' lodging for a guest. Although automobile and gasoline prices have risen here as else- where, Manila remains one of the few capitals of the world where a taxi ride from the airport to the center of the city costs less than a dollar with tip.

The gross national product has increased at a higher rate under martial law than before, from an average of 5.5 per cent to 6.2 per cent, the sharing is something else," a diplomat said. "The dif- ferences in wealth and income are jarring." A high official said sadly that "oligarchs old and new are flourishing" and that the original benefits of martial law in curb- ing abuses in the bureaucracy were vanishing.



Ferdinand Marcos

The new power of the military, once held to be remarkably un- political and uncorrupt, has cre- ated a new class of profiteers, the official said.

Fear of people to speak their minds and official criticism of the United States, particularly the U.S. press, are new facts of life in a country that used to be remarkably free and pro-Ameri- can.

The continued existence of de- tention camps and "safe houses," where persons are taken after arrest, interrogated, often mis- treated and sometimes tortured, deters free speech.

Critics suspect that their move- ments are being watched and that their telephones are tapped. The result, strikingly noticeable among a voluble people, is a withdrawal from participation and interest in public life.

## Despite Criticism

# U.S. Volunteer Military Held Bargain by Army Secretary

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON.—In spite of hand-wringing in the admi- nistration and Congress over military personnel costs, Army Secretary Clifford Alexander says the volunteer Army is a bargain for taxpayers.

"The volunteer Army is cheaper than a draft Army because we can avoid the internal turmoil that would be created if there was a draft," Mr. Alexander said in an interview.

Since the draft ended in 1973, he said, the Army has been able to spend less on discipline of unruly troops and less on the training, equipping and trans- porting of recruits to meet higher turnover rates caused by the relatively short hitch served by draftees.

"There is also an additional cost to having less well trained groups of people handling more expensive and more sophisticated equipment," Mr. Alexander said. He said he has ordered a study to determine the precise dollar value of the savings.

More than half of the Pen- tagon's \$120-billion budget goes to personnel costs, an expense that has prompted President Carter to order a study of all military pay and fringe benefits. The cost of military personnel has increased 140 per cent since 1967, when Congress voted to make military pay comparable to civil-service pay.

## Competing for Recruits

Critics of the all-volunteer military have pointed to mount- ing personnel costs as a reason for considering a return to the draft. The critics claim that pay could be held down if the mili- tary did not have to compete for its recruits in the open civilian job market.

Mr. Alexander said there is no realistic chance of returning to the \$80-a-month pay scale that once held down total personnel costs. But even if it were possible, he said, it would be grossly unfair because the Army needs only a small percentage of the 10.4 million persons between the ages of 17 and 31.

Since the draft ended, Mr. Alexander said, the Army has recorded substantial reductions in the numbers of absences with- out leave, desertions, courts-mar- tial and less-than-honorable discharges.

Pentagon figures show that 17.7 soldiers per 1,000 deserted last

year compared with 52 per 1,000 in 1973 and 73.5 per 1,000 in 1971. Defense Department records also show there were 9,913 courts- martial of Army personnel for all causes last year compared to 20,923 in 1973 and 42,498 in 1971.

## Affected by Vietnam

Some of the improvement probably can be attributed to the end of the Vietnam war rather than to the termination of the draft. But Pentagon records show that the other services, which did not accept draftees, did not register similar dramatic drops in disciplinary problems.

The Navy's desertion rate last year was 24.8 per 1,000, up from 13.6 per 1,000 in 1973 and 11.1 in 1971. The rate for the Marine Corps was 69.3 per 1,000 last year compared to 63.2 in 1973 and 56.2 in 1971.

Navy, Marine and Air Force courts-martial declined in recent years although not as sharply as Army courts-martial. While Mr. Alexander was confident that the volunteer program would continue to meet the man- power needs of the Army, he was not so sure about the prospects for the National Guard and the Army Reserve.

Now enrolled in the reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force are 223,455 persons, almost 58,000 fewer than authorized strength levels. The shortage would be about 83,000 if Congress had not reduced the authorized strength by 28,500 in October.

## Escape of Draft

Unless the trend is reversed, the reserve shortfall can be ex- pected to increase during the next few years as persons who joined the reserves to escape the draft complete their enlistments and drop out.

Mr. Alexander said that, instead of using the draft, the Army must make reserve service more attractive.

"The jobs that reservists do must be made more productive," he said. "That requires a stronger effort on all our parts to work with the reservists to make their training as relevant as possible."

In addition, Mr. Alexander suggested additional induc- ements, such as restoration of post-service education benefits, to bring more individuals into the reserves.

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ret out these indispensable accessories.

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This may explain why it takes some time to choose one's accessories and why wearing them is so pleasurable. After all, it is also by his accessories that a man is known.



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## Commodity

### Buying Spree Pushes Up Prices After Drop in Eurodollar Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

April 17 (REUTERS).—There was a scramble to buy last week, pushing up the secondary market for the heavy volume of bonds on offer.

Buying spree began early last week, triggered by a sharp drop in the cost of one-year Eurodollar rates. For example, fell below 6 percent for the first time since the one-month funds rate at just under 5 percent.

But the buying spree was not limited to the one-year rate. It spread to other maturities, with the three-month rate falling to 5.5 percent and the six-month rate to 5.75 percent.

There was an equally important psychological impact: Dropping the rate on the one-year Eurodollar would be a signal that the Federal Reserve's monetary policy and an attendant jump in interest rates.

While short-term rates are likely to rise as the economic recovery picks up steam, the outlook now is that the rise will be less steep than had been feared a month ago. Money-market dealers say this is what accounts for the drop in the cost of one-year Eurodollars. A month or so ago, market operators were looking into cash positions while the costs were still considered low, but this week they were selling them off in the belief that such precautionary measures were unnecessary.

In fact, this unwinding of positions may have pushed Eurodollar rates abnormally low and may have contributed to the weakening of the dollar on the foreign exchange markets. Dealers say they can see no other reason for the dollar's recent decline against the Swiss franc and the deutsche mark.

But bankers report the dollar's sudden weakness is encouraging European investors to switch into dollar-denominated Eurobonds.

The sharply higher yield available on dollar-denominated paper relative to coupons on DM or Swiss franc bonds and the favorable exchange rate is

## U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Prices in the unpredictable soybeans futures market lurched to two 30-cent-a-bushel limit advances and two limit declines, then closed out the week with the smallest move in months.

Soybean meal and oil prices also moved to limit gains and declines before the week had ended. All three commodities in the complex again set life-of-contract highs and for the first time since mid-August, 1973, soybeans traded above the \$10-a-bushel level.

When trade ended for the week on Friday, soybeans were 16 1/2 to 23 cents a bushel higher, May 9 1/2 to 13 1/2; soybean meal advanced 5 to 11.20 a ton, May 267.50; soybean oil was 5 points lower to 36 higher, May 29.50; wheat was 2 1/2 to 4 higher, May 2.70 1/4; corn was 4 1/2 to 5 higher, May 2.57 1/4; oats were 2 1/2 to 5 higher, May 1.81 1/2; and lead futures were 175 points (1 3/4 cents a pound) lower to 53 higher, April 40.50.

Live hog futures ended the week higher by \$1.50 per hundredweight and live cattle gained \$1.27 per hundredweight. Pork belly futures rose 285 points and shell egg futures were 405 points.

After one limited move on Tuesday, soybeans fell the limit Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, all three pits closed with limited gains. The selling was linked with overbought market talk and profit taking. Buying was mixed and associated with depleting stocks.

Wheat, corn and oats prices generally followed the pattern of the complex, but the weather, moisture and lack of it, also tended to work on prices.

Lead broiler trade was rather dull and prices appeared to have been lightly motivated by moves in red meat futures as well as beans. The gain in live hogs sent prices to their best levels since September.

pulling more money into dollar bonds.

The issues currently on offer are:

• \$150 million for Volkswagen. The company is offering a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent on its 10-year paper, which is to be sold in one step at the end of the final year. The terms are among the tightest the market has seen this year, equal to what Bell Canada recently offered. Although VW has only just recovered from two years of loss-making operations, managers believe its current rebound coupled with the paucity of dollar paper issued by German industrial firms assures a successful reception.

• Norway is also seeking \$150 million, offering a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent on its five-year loan.

• The Bank of Tokyo, raising \$50 million, is offering a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent on its five-year loan.

• Bougainville Copper, which

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—In a reluctant but pragmatic retreat last week from two key elements of its proposed and highly controversial economic-stimulus program—the \$50 rebates for most Americans and the \$2-billion increase in business investment-tax credits—the Carter administration finally recognized the realities of an untenable position.

It was an unexpected development and certainly must have been a difficult decision for the President to make in view of the hard campaign he and his economic hierarchy had waged for months before Congress and the public. Recently, however, even some of his closest advisers had come to view the plan with considerable misgivings for several reasons—the change in the economy since it was first framed, the distaste of the financial markets for it and the breadth of the opposition.

In general, the decision to jettison the two cardinal points in the administration's stimulus plan should be viewed constructively from political, economic and international standpoints.

Nevertheless, it again demonstrates the difficulty of making quick tax changes—down or up—under current procedures in the U.S. system of government. That may be a blessing in most instances but it does deprive the nation of important flexibility in the fiscal area.

Unsettled Question

Another remnant of the dramatic change in administration policy last week is the unsettled question of how it will now deal with the question of encouraging greater business investment, which

## The U.S. Economic Scene

### Carter's Tax Retreat Viewed Constructively

so many authorities believe should be a prime objective for permanent job creation, and additional supplies in several major industries that may soon be facing strains on their productive capacity.

The grand Carter economic plan, announced even before he assumed office in January, was

not a sound program and it was as ill-timed as the abortive anti-inflation blueprint suggested by President Ford in the fall of 1974, when recession—and not inflation—had come to the forefront as the nation's No. 1 economic problem. At the moment, inflation is indeed the primary concern—not the faster growth for

which the Carter package was designed.

It is true, of course, that the economy seemed sick at the time the incoming President offered his stimulus package. But he presented the new game plan sooner than indicated and did not, as previously promised, wait a bit longer to see how the economy was progressing.

Had he then waited a month or so, the President would have seen that the economy's apparent sluggishness late last year was an illusion created by effects from last fall's strike at the Ford Motor Co. and the rundown of corporate inventories on a wide scale. There was such underlying strength in the whole world of business, stemming from unrelenting consumer expenditures, that there was clearly no need for any effort to encourage further the demand side of the economy.

Initiatives Needed  
What was needed then—and is needed now—are initiatives to build greater business confidence so that the other side of the coin, the supply side, becomes brighter.

In misreading the state of the economy at year-end, the administration's strategists made the mistake of overemphasizing the consumer sector in fashioning its job-and-taxes stimulus program. Now that tilt toward the consumer has been corrected, although the need to bolster supplies is still sadly neglected. But, basically, last week's action by the President was in the proper direction. And his pledge to resist "excessive spending" by the Congress, should it attempt to use funds formerly earmarked for the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—The stock market made a sharp advance last week as prices were propelled upward mainly by President Carter's move to abandon his proposal for a \$50 tax rebate for individuals.

The President said he had dropped his tax-rebate plan because he feared it would fuel inflation—a fear shared by many economists—and also felt it was no longer necessary to stimulate the economy. The market's weakness earlier this year was attributed mostly to Wall Street's concern over the inflationary spiral.

Reflecting the upswing, the Dow Jones industrial average climbed 38.88 points to 947.76 during the week. Virtually all sectors of the market shared in the upswing. It was the best weekly gain in the Dow since the week ended Feb. 20, 1976, when it rose 29.44 points. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange last week expanded to 112.9 million shares, reportedly because of increased institutional interest, from 83.4 million shares in the preceding week when trading was limited to four sessions because of the Good Friday holiday.

Contributing to the market's strength was the Federal Reserve Board's report Thursday that the nation's industrial output rose 1.4 per cent in March, the largest gain in 19 months.

The advance compared to a 1-per-cent rise in February and a 3.8-per-cent drop in January, when severe cold weather hurt the economy. On Tuesday, the Dow Jones average scored its best gain of the week and tacked on 13.06 points. Analysts noted that the advance was helped by declining interest rates due to an improved atmosphere in the bond market as well as encouraging earnings prospects for some of America's leading corporations.

For instance, Du Pont predicted a "good year" for 1977 following the adverse impact of the severe winter weather in January and February, which is expected to weaken its first-quarter earnings from the year-earlier level.

## Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2
Chert Riv	24 42 18 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2

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- Bank Leu International Ltd.
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- County Bank Limited
- Credit Commercial de France
- Credit Industriel et Commercial
- Creditanstalt-Bankverein
- Credit Lyonnais
- Credit du Nord
- Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
- Vormals Hans W. Petersen
- Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
- DG Bank
- Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
- Daiwa Europe N.V.
- Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
- Eurobank S.p.A.
- Compagnie Européenne Immobilière
- Fielding Newson-Smith & Co.
- First Boston (Europe) Limited
- First Chicago Limited
- Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
- Goldman Sachs International Corp.
- Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois
- Hambros Bank Limited
- Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.
- Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
- IBJ International Limited
- Instituto Bancario San Paulo di Torino
- Kidder, Peabody International Limited
- Kleinwort, Benson Limited
- Kreditbank N.Y.
- Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeolise
- Kuhn Loeb & Co. International
- Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.
- Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
- Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
- Lazard Frères et Cie
- Leontine & Co.
- Lloyds Bank International Limited
- Manufacturers Hanover Limited
- Merrill Lynch International & Co.
- Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
- Morgan Stanley International
- Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
- Neue Bank
- The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe), Ltd.
- Nordfinanc-Bank Zurich
- Norman Europe N.V.
- Orion Bank Limited
- Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
- N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
- Rowe & Plimant, Hurst-Brown
- Salomon Brothers International Limited
- A. Sarasin & Cie
- J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
- Struss, Turbiff & Co.
- Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
- Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
- Incorporated
- Société Générale de Banque SA (Suisse) S.A.
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- Sumitomo Finance International
- Svenska Handelsbanken
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- Overseas Inc.
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- Union Bank of Switzerland (Suisse) Limited
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- Aktiengesellschaft
- J. Vonnobel & Co.
- S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
- Wardley Ltd.
- Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
- Wood Gundy Limited
- Vereinsbank (Europe) Limited



[illegible]

NYSE Averages			
	High	Low	Last
Indus.	29.97	29.23	30.74
Transp.	49.56	48.52	49.27
Finance	40.74	40.17	40.54
Composite	55.44	55.57	56.94
Standard & Poor's	54.14	53.69	54.94

Bank Stock Quotations			
	High	Low	Last
400 Treas. P.	14.77	14.65	14.77
400 Indus. P.	33.19	32.83	33.16
400 Fin. P.	11.12	10.94	11.07
600 Stocks	10.04	9.84	10.04

Down Jones			
	High	Low	Last
30 Indus.	247.76	242.19	247.76
30 Transp.	418.22	412.55	417.77
15 Util.	108.93	107.11	108.75
60 Comp.	312.33	305.01	312.08

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings			
	Week End	Adv.	Decl.
Bank	1,210	1,310	1,110
Chem	1,210	1,310	1,110
Comm	1,210	1,310	1,110
Elect	1,210	1,310	1,110
Engin	1,210	1,310	1,110
Food	1,210	1,310	1,110
Genl	1,210	1,310	1,110
High	1,210	1,310	1,110
Indus	1,210	1,310	1,110
Int'l	1,210	1,310	1,110
Med	1,210	1,310	1,110
Mech	1,210	1,310	1,110
Met	1,210	1,310	1,110
Misc	1,210	1,310	1,110
Oil	1,210	1,310	1,110
Pharm	1,210	1,310	1,110
Pub	1,210	1,310	1,110
Real	1,210	1,310	1,110
Sec	1,210	1,310	1,110
Soft	1,210	1,310	1,110
Steel	1,210	1,310	1,110
Text	1,210	1,310	1,110
Tob	1,210	1,310	1,110
Trans	1,210	1,310	1,110
Util	1,210	1,310	1,110
Whol	1,210	1,310	1,110

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Genl	1,210	1,310	1,110
High	1,210	1,310	1,110
Indus	1,210	1,310	1,110
Int'l	1,210	1,310	1,110
Med	1,210	1,310	

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Australia .....	228.00	114.00	63.00				

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Bulgaria (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
Canada (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00
China (air).....S.	273.00	136.50	75.00
Ceylon (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
Czechoslovak (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
Denmark (air).....S.F.	635.00	317.50	174.00
Dubai (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00
Ethiopia (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00
Finland (air).....S.F.	274.00	136.00	75.00
France.....F.F.	61.00	305.00	112.00
Germany.....D.G.	27.00	135.00	75.00
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Hungary (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
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Indonesia (air).....S.	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air).....S.	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air).....S.	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
Ireland (air).....S.F.	310.00	155.00	80.00
Israel (air).....S.	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy (air).....S.	75,000.00	37,500.00	20,000.00
Japan (air).....S.	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00
Morocco (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00
Nepal (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00
Netherlands.....G.M.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).....S.	292.00	146.00	81.00
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Switzerland.....S.F.	300.00	150.00	80.00
Thailand (air).....S.	273.00	136.50	75.00
Turkiah (air).....S.	124.00	62.00	34.00
Turkey (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
U.S.A. (air).....S.	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
U.S. (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
Vietnam (air).....S.	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air).....S.	118.00	59.00	32.00
Zaire (air).....S.	228.00	114.00	62.00







<b>ACROSS</b>		43 A Cavalier Poet	23 Subtle sarcasm
1 Mink and fox		44 Conqueror of	24 Shredded
5 Like good buddies		45 Rume: 410	25 Stage direction
10 Big do		46 Put up with	26 "Kitty ____"
14 Mountain:		48 Clay's words re the Presidency	28 Rock of Gibraltar, to ancients
Comb. form		50 Bonn refusal	29 Poker-game extra
15 Declam		51 French river	30 ____ with (equal)
16 Kazan		52 Clue-by	31 Sport fish
17 U.S. Presidency, in Jefferson's words		53 R.E.D. word	32 Axman's byproduct
		54 Alarcton's cousin	34 Woman's narrow cape
		55 U.S. lake	36 Pigtail
20 Fake illness			37 Kitchen utensil
21 Access		<b>DOWN</b>	38 Wandering
22 A.L. home-run leader: 1944	1 It's at larger heads		39 Whalebone
23 Rabbie-rouser	2 Sky Bear		40 Michael of films
24 Job security	3 Fill up again		41 More mature
26 Monk	4 Duke Ellington subject		42 Natalie Wood role
27 Zinc ____	5 Silk fabric		
28 Codgers or birds	6 Eve or Toni		43 Charmer's snake
29 Black Dew	7 One mature		45 "igratory journey
was one	8 "Utopia ____," by G. & S.		46 Siamese verb
32 Partner of shine	9 Dweller near the Red Sea		48 Direction: Abbr.
33 Newton or King	10 Rouse to action		
34 Corncob	11 On the qui vive		
35 Numerical suffix	12 "Yes ____!"		
36 Feathered mimic	13 Farm machine		
37 Juniper	14 ____ nous		
38 Run off	15 Pizarro's victims		
39 Ravel work			
40 Close friend			

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE.....	18	61	Cloudy	MADRID.....	18	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM.....	11	53	Cloudy	MILAN.....	26	70	Clear
ANKARA.....	4	39	Rain	NILAN.....	17	37	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	11	48	Clear	PARIS.....	17	52	Clear
BEIRUT.....	16	61	Stormy	MOSCOW.....	17	52	Variable
BELGRADE.....	17	52	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	9	48	Cloudy
BELTIN.....	17	52	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	17	63	Clear
BRUSSELS.....	11	25	Variable	NICE.....	17	52	Clear
BUCHAREST.....	11	52	Stormy	OSLO.....	17	41	Variable
BUDAPEST.....	12	52	Cloudy	PARIS.....	12	54	Overcast
CABRERA.....	11	52	Stormy	PRAGUE.....	16	52	Cloudy
CANABALENA.....	14	64	Overcast	ROME.....	17	63	Clear
COPENHAGEN.....	15	41	Rain	SOFIA.....	4	39	Snow
COSTA DEL MAR.....	16	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	17	52	Cloudy
DESLIN.....	7	46	Overcast	TEHRAN.....	31	70	Cloudy
DIRNBURG.....	14	64	Overcast	TEL AVIV.....	25	17	Clear
EDINBURGH.....	17	52	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	17	52	Overcast
FRANKFURT.....	12	34	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	11	52	Clear
GRENOVA.....	14	64	Overcast	WARSAW.....	16	50	Overcast
HELSINKI.....	10	50	Overcast	WATKINSON.....	17	52	Cloudy
HONG KONG.....	10	50	Overcast	ZURICH.....	12	54	Cloudy
LONDON.....	17	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES.....	14	37	Cloudy				

(\*Forecasted readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

**Closing Prices April 15, 1977**

NEW YORK (AP)		Mutual Funds		Closing Prices		April 15, 1977		Prov Gth		Bld	
The following companies, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., reported the prices at which these securities were sold (Net asset value) basic price) Friday.								Conv		8.62	
								P/S		14.68	
								12.84		13.34	
								17.1		19.61	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43		10.10	
								10.23		10.41	
								16.43			



By Luigi Barzini. Harper & Row. 329 p.

Reviewed by Fred. Ferretti

IT was in 1925, when he was just 16, only months after he had come to the United States from Milan with his family, that Luigi Bazzini discovered vanilla, American vanilla, unwavering, perfect vanilla, created by American technicians in their laboratories so that it would always please, never vary, never surprise.

To be sure, he remembers, it didn't taste like the vanilla that his mother had kept in jars of powdered sugar: hard brown pods that produced varying flavors and smells. But then, who cared? American vanilla was so comfortable and predictable that when a choice, for example, between chocolate and vanilla was offered, one could select vanilla knowing that it would be the same in New York as it was in Providence or San Diego.

Everybody it seemed, in the Americas to which the young Bazzini had come as a student, and which he left six years later as a 21-year-old fledgling reporter with a Columbia Journalism School degree and a summer of chasing fires and aldermen—believed that in America the true vanilla had been created, and never mind alien vanillas, such as that were. America did not have to think about anybody else's vanilla.

Nor should it have. America in 1925 was rich and imperially strong, winner of the Big War, sitting atop what was presumed to be a bottomless lode of mineral wealth, mechanically creative and unperturbed by dunk. World War II was in a future not contemplated. Tomorrow was some time hence, when all of today's work and technology would come together for the greater good of all. Herbert Hoover was about to do away with poverty. Babe Ruth was terrific, and immigrants were hoping to become homogenized. America was confident and doubt was heresy.

The time might be said of the young Bazzini. The years after he left America had yet to be endured. The correspondent's expedition to Eritrea with Mussolini's troops was 10 years away,

the sinking by the gunboat Yangtze, which 12 years ahead. Fascism was also Bazzini's future wartime internment. His recent gradual achievement reputation as his father's heir could not last 1925 when he was he and Americanistic, very an America could proceed to glory read, meticulous her of a Milan thought not received itself as it is because of the reputation of the would learn to be directed America

In this tea evocative memo years in New York land, in City Columbia, at a paper where he but sweep the Bazzini tells us

An Italian was thought, but in either the north. Sicilian stiletto—he were made and spoke with derided. The pseudo-Gothic a mystified him, about Italy in always wrong. I thought, and Americans and Americans gradually he found I believe that

The young Bazzini good friends, himself an admirer among his Jewish thought that six tattoos should be warping skull as

He went to it, less, was grad a job on a paper called "The Mr. Smith—a


And so the put home to Italy, in trail of discord himself and Al that at 69 he was the capacity to still believe the a better place American ideals, prevailed everywhere all, in the United And so he cries I long lost, and him.

**-By R-**

**NEW YORK.**—The most difficult type of position to play is that in which both sides simultaneously attack on opposite wings. Many of the top players prefer to avoid this situation, believing that the outcome is unfavorable and akin to gambling, but there are others who wouldn't want it any other way.

What is especially tricky is the shifting back and forth from attack to defense, giving the game an irregular pace and requiring close calculation of complex tactics. One can never be sure that the opponent will not suddenly drop his attack and go over to a winning, all-out defense.

KAVALE



Position after

What is what Dutch grandmaster Genna Sosonko pulled off during his encounter with the United States grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek in the eighth round of the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands.

After Black presses for the closing of the center by 7... N-B3; 8... P-Q5 and advances 10... P-KB4, the battle lines are drawn: White will attack on the queen-side, opening the Q file, while Black will attempt a minimum holding action there, throwing the preponderance of his force into a mating attack on the opposite wing.

Over the last 25 years, the majority opinion regards Black's mating chances as too dangerous for White to risk in this orthodox variation of the King's Indian Defense, but evidently Sosonko is a little cockier about the matter: his early defense 15 N-B3 and 16 P-KB3 in delaying the breakthrough.

After 24 Q-Q1, Kavalek could not have prepared leisurely for White with 24... Q-K1; 25 N-B4, 26 N-B3 because of 26 N-N6. In any case, his presence, 24... BXP, is leading to 24... Q-N4 and possibly, since a routine defense will not B-B3 could very likely not hold out after 27... NXP.

Rumor has it that Sosonko's surprising defense, 27 B-Kfch,

K-R1; 28 P-KN vantage of the g was all part of the game analysis with Viktor Korchnoi in Amsterdam; valsek, it came a shock.

On Kavalek's pre-exchange sacrifice P-R, Q-R4, Sosonko to keep the attack by the pin 31 R-R P-B4; 32 K-B3, K 32... QXP, he was to proceed a

Sosonko is calling Kavalek's P-Q4; 34 K not 34 K-B1; 1 N-B3; 35 K-B1, 36 RXP would White. Instead, I trove Kavalek's chances with 33 Q Q-R4; 34 RXP, exchange of que QXB; 36 R-R1 win al for White.

Kavalek's 38... I less gesture, but 38... R-R7ch; 39 40 B-B8ch, K-N1 K7; 42 B-B4 have anything. He resit 40... R-B4 because B1; 42 B-B4, RXP does an easy vi 6060

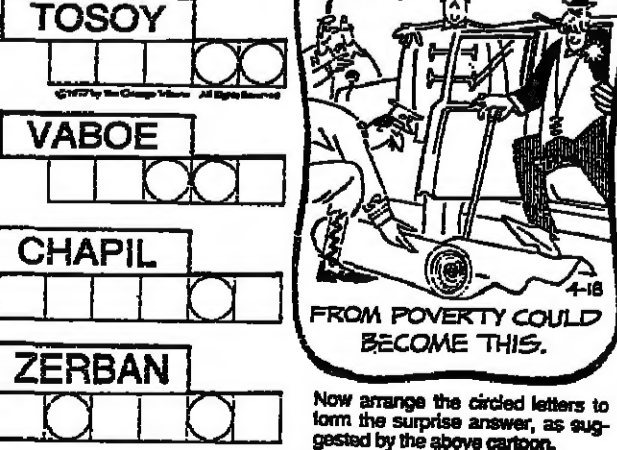
## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE


White	Black	White
Sesomko	Kavaick	Sesomko
1 P-Q4	N-B3	21 PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	22 N-QR3
3 N-QB3	B-N7	23 K-R-B1
4 P-K4	P-Q3	24 Q-Q1
5 B-K2	O-O	25 NxB
6 N-B3	P-K4	26 RxN
7 O-O	N-B3	27 B-K6ch
8 P-Q5	N-K2	28 P-KN4
9 N-K1	N-Q2	29 P-B3
10 N-Q3	P-KP4	30 PxR
11 B-Q2	N-KB3	31 R-B3
12 P-B3	P-B6	32 K-B3
13 P-B5	P-KN4	33 QxP
14 PxP	PxP	34 K-K2
15 N-B2	P-KR4	35 RxN
16 P-KR3	N-N3	36 QxQch
17 P-QR4	R-B2	37 PxP
18 N-N6	B-B1	38 P-KB1
19 Q-B2	P-N6	39 R-B7
20 R-PxP	PxP	40 R-RP

# JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THE "  "

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TARRY ABIDE VANITY BISECT  
Answer: They're usually expected to go down to sea—RIVERS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"GOSH, MOM... IF I HAD A RABBIT, *NOTHIN'*  
I WOULD GO TO WASTE AROUND HERE!"



## S. Stops South Africa, But Not Demonstrators

SWPORT BEACH, Calif. (UPI)—The United States won its Davis Cup tie with South Africa yesterday after a doubles match that was interrupted by an anti-apartheid incident on the court.

American won the doubles 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 after two singles Friday with Gottfried topping Ray, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, and Roscoe defeating Byron Bertram, 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

Yesterday, after Stan Smith and Bob Lutz had taken the two sets from Frew McMillan and Bertram, two black protesters rushed onto the U.S. side of the court and slammed a bottle of motor oil on the green surface.

The match was interrupted for minutes while the mess was cleaned up.

S. Davis Cup captain Tony Trabert saw the pair coming and went to one of them, holding a tennis racket as the d of 6,000 cheered.

Trabert brought a good old graphite set of mine so I could use a weapon and I just hit a couple of times with it, Trabert said later.

wasn't sure what they had in mind. My first instinct to protect myself and my as and I reacted accordingly, doing what I would do in my home.

Trabert said the Rev. Alvin R. Martin Jr. held his hands up backed away from Trabert saying, "No, no, no," apparently the crowd might attack.

As security guards rushed the court and overpowered the demonstrators, who were taken away in handcuffs.

Dorch was booked on a charge of malicious mischief and could receive six months in prison if convicted.

The second demonstrator, Deacon Alexander, 30, who had his bottle of oil grabbed from him before he could throw it, was booked for trespassing.

The doubles was played against a constant background of chants of "South Africa go home" from 700 demonstrators on the street outside the stadium.



MAKING A RACKET — U.S. Davis Cup captain Tony Trabert chases protester during match against South Africa. Demonstrator had tossed oil onto court.

The highly experienced American pair won their game easily by placing their shots away from the older McMillan and concentrating on the backhand of his less experienced 25-year-old partner.

McMillan said of the demonstration: "It was unfortunate. We all expected something. It didn't affect my game in any way. If it did affect me, it was to put us on the offensive."

Organizers of the street demonstration said they knew nothing about the incident on the court.

But they immediately began collecting money from protesters to raise the \$1,000 needed to free the two on bail.

Trabert said that the cup organizers had received a number of anonymous phone calls and bomb threats. He said: "We had enough threats and things were left in writing at the hotel. There were things that were definitely of a threatening nature."

"We had reason to believe from the phone calls that there was a possibility of political violence."

With one out, Ken Reltz singled and went to third on Mike Tyson's single. Reltz was freed, pinch-hitting for starter and winner John Denny, singled to score Reltz and knock out Jerry Reuss.

Reliever Grant Jackson walked Lou Brock, filling the bases, and Garry Templeton scored Tyson with a sacrifice fly. Jerry Dawson, running for Fred, went to third on the play and scored the go-ahead run when McBride sent a slow roller toward third base.

The victory raised Denny's record to 3-0 while Reuss dropped to 0-2.

At Arlington, Texas, Cy Young Award winner Jim Palmer yielded only three hits and hurled his second straight shutout in pitching Baltimore to a 5-0 victory over the Rangers in the first round of the playoffs.

At St. Louis last night, Serge Savard scored two goals to give Montreal a 5-1 victory over the Blues and a 3-0 advantage in their series.

Ken Dryden, who had not allowed a goal by the Blues in 128 minutes 13 seconds, finally surrendered one to Claude Larose with 3:10 remaining in the game.

Savard scored his goals from the point in the first period. On the second goal, the Canadiens had a one-on-one advantage after a series of penalties, including a double major to St. Louis's Jerry Butler for slashing and fighting Bob Gainey.

Steve Shutt took a centering pass from Guy Lafleur in the third period and was all alone in the slot for the third goal past Eddie Johnston. Rick Chartraw scored on a shot from the point, and Jacques Lemaire added the final Montreal goal on a rush down the middle.

Day in Court

TORONTO, April 17 (Reuters).—Joe Watson and Bob Kelly of the Philadelphia Flyers were fined \$750 and \$200, respectively, here Friday for incidents during NHL league playoff games here a year ago.

Watson pleaded guilty to "common assault" during a game against the Toronto Maple Leafs on April 15, 1976, when he hit a policeman with his hockey stick during a brawl that erupted in the stands.

Kelly pleaded guilty to "common assault" for throwing a glove and hitting an usherette on April 22 during the same playoff series.

Watson was given an option of 30 days in jail instead of the fine, while Kelly had an option of five days in jail.

The judge said Watson and Kelly now had criminal records and could expect the same treatment as anyone else if they broke the law again.

The court was told during the trial that both players had been heckled by Toronto fans during the games in which the trouble occurred. Philadelphia won the 1976 playoff series.

Canadiens Lead, 3-0

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## Mets' Seaver Stops Cubs With One-Hitter

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI)—Tom Seaver allowed only a fifth-inning bloop single to Steve Ontiveros in recording the fifth one-hitter of his career today and Dave Kingman belted a two-run homer to spark the New York Mets to a 6-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Seaver, 3-0, walked four, struck out six and faced only 30 batters in notching his second straight shutout and the 41st of his career. Ontiveros' hit came with one out.

Sunday

In the fifth when he bloomed a single in front of right fielder Ed Kranepool, who just missed making the catch with a diving effort.

The Mets took a 1-0 lead against Bill Bonham in the first inning when Lee Mazzilli singled and scored on Bruce Boesch's double. In the third, Mazzilli bunted safely and Kingman hit a 3-1 pitch over the left-field fence for his third homer of the season.

Expos 2, Phillies 1

At Montreal, Ellis Valentine hit a two-out home run in the eighth inning to lift the Expos to a 2-1 victory over Philadelphia. The Expos, now 4-3, have had all their victories against the Phillies.

Valentine's homer over the left-field wall came off reliever Gene Garber, 0-2, after the Phillies had tied the score 1-1 in the eighth on a double by Ted Sizemore and Bob Boone's single.

Cards 4, Pirates 3

At St. Louis, Bake McEride brought home the winning run with a squeeze bunt to cap a three-run fifth inning which gave the Cardinals a 4-3 victory over Pittsburgh.

With one out, Ken Reltz singled and went to third on Mike Tyson's single. Reltz was freed, pinch-hitting for starter and winner John Denny, singled to score Reltz and knock out Jerry Reuss.

Reliever Grant Jackson walked Lou Brock, filling the bases, and Garry Templeton scored Tyson with a sacrifice fly. Jerry Dawson, running for Fred, went to third on the play and scored the go-ahead run when McBride sent a slow roller toward third base.

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game of a doubleheader. In his first three starts, Palmer, now 2-1, has allowed 14 hits and just two runs for an 0.84 earned run average in 28 innings. He struck out six and walked two.

Baltimore scored two unearned runs in the first off loser Bert Blyleven, 1-1. After two were out, Ken Singleton walked and moved to second when third baseman Toby Harrah bobbled a grounder by Doug Derince. Eddie Murray loaded the bases on an infield hit and Lee May followed by singling home both runs.

Red Sox 4, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Denny Doyle, who had four hits in Boston's five games, had a triple and two singles and Reggie Cleveland tossed a four-hitter to pace the Red Sox to a 4-1 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader. After Andre Thornton's first American League homer gave the Indians a 1-0 lead in the first inning, Doyle struck out a batter triple in the fifth and scored on a single by Jim Rice.

A bases-loaded sacrifice fly by Butch Hobson scored George Scott with the go-ahead run for the Red Sox in the sixth off starter and loser Al Fitzmorris and Doyle beat out an infield hit to trigger a two-run seventh. Carl Yastrzemski's double off reliever Rick Waits scored Doyle and Carlos Peña's two-out single off Jim Kern scored Yastrzemski to give Cleveland his first victory against no losses.

White Sox 4, Blue Jays 2

At Chicago, Ken Brett and Bruce Dal Canton combined on a four-hitter in pitching the White Sox to their fifth straight victory, 4-2, over Toronto. Brett, 2-1, pitched the first six innings and gave up two hits before leaving the game with an injury in his left elbow. Dal Canton went the last three innings but lost the shutout in the ninth when Doug Ault hit a two-run homer. It was the fourth homer of the year for Ault.

Brewers 2, Yanks 0

At Milwaukee, southpaw Bill Travers tossed a seven-hitter and Robin Yount hit a home run to pace the Brewers to a 2-0 victory over the New York Yankees.

French Fans Protest Loss by Griffith

PERIGUEUX, France, April 17 (AP).—Former world champion Emile Griffith, 39, knocked down French junior-middleweight champion Joel Bonnetas in the third round and dominated the fight, but lost a disputed 10-round decision to the 25-year-old in this southwest-France city Friday night.

French fans carried Griffith around the ring on their shoulders after the fight and Bonnetas said later that a draw would have been reasonable. Bonnetas went down for a fourth count on Griffith's left hook in the third and was again in trouble in the eighth. The Frenchman finished strong, but the crowd of 3,000 broke into an angry demonstration when the decision was announced.

Twins 3, A's 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Craig Kusick scored from second on Vida Blue's wild pitch in the second inning and singled home a run in the fifth to spark the Twins to a 3-1 victory over Oakland. Geoff Zahn held Oakland to four hits.

Padres 5, Reds 4

At San Diego, Dave Roberts singled home George Hendrick from second base with two out in the ninth to give the Padres a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati. Roberts' hit followed singles by Hendrick and Gene Tenace and earned reliever Rolfe Fingers his second triumph without a loss.

Braves 4, Astros 3

At Atlanta, Gary Matthews broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh inning with a two-run, bases-loaded single to lift Andy Messersmith and the Braves to a 4-3 victory over Houston. Messersmith, although tagged by Ferguson for two doubles and a homer, scattered eight hits for his first triumph.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 2, New York 1

Montreal 2, Philadelphia 1

Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1

San Diego 4, Cincinnati 3

Seattle 1, Oakland 0

Chicago 2, Milwaukee 1

St. Louis 5, Kansas City 2

Baltimore 3, Detroit 2

Washington 2, Cleveland 1

Pittsburgh 2, New York 1

Philadelphia 1, Montreal 0

Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1

San Diego 4, Cincinnati 3

Seattle 1, Oakland 0

Chicago 2, Milwaukee 1

St. Louis 5, Kansas City 2

Baltimore 3, Detroit 2

Washington 2, Cleveland 1

Pittsburgh 2, New York 1

Philadelphia 1, Montreal 0

Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1

San Diego 4, Cincinnati 3

Seattle 1, Oakland 0

for a sweep of their three-game series. The victory was the Brewers' fifth in six games with the defending American League champions.

Only one Yankee reached third and just two others got as far as second as Travers, 1-2, ended a personal eight-game losing streak dating to last season. He walked six and struck out three as the Yankees stranded 11 baserunners.

Royals 6, Tigers 5

At Kansas City, John Mayberry led off the eighth inning with his second home run to help the Royals snap a three-game losing streak with a 6-5 victory over Detroit.

Giants 5, Dodgers 0

At San Francisco, Earl Hooton pitched a fire-hit shutout and drove in a run with a squeeze bunt in a 5-0 victory by Los Angeles over the Giants. Lynn McGlothen went six innings for San Francisco, gave up seven hits and three runs, for his second loss.

Reggie Smith hit his third homer of the season, with two out in the first, for the first Los Angeles run. He also had a double in the 11th hit against four Giant hurlers.

Expos 4, Phillies 3

At Montreal, Gary Carter slugged his second home run of the season and four Expos pitchers combined to stop Philadelphia on eight hits in a 4-3 victory. Carter's six-inning homer off Ron Reed proved to be the winner in giving Montreal a 4-2 lead. The Phillies narrowed the score to 4-3 in the seventh when Fred Andrews scored on a wild pitch by reliever Joe Kerrigan.

Pirates 3, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Bill Robinson tied the game with an RBI double in the seventh inning and then came home with the go-ahead run on Rennie Stennett's single to give Pittsburgh a 3-1 triumph over the Cardinals.

Mets 4, Cubs 1

At New York, Jerry Grote's two-run pinch single clinched a four-run seventh inning which propelled the Mets to a 4-1 victory over Chicago.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Milwaukee 2, New York 1

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1

Toronto 2, Detroit 1

New York 2, Baltimore 1

Seattle 1, Oakland 0

Chicago 2, Milwaukee 1

St. Louis 5, Kansas City 2

Baltimore 3, Detroit 2

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